

LOVINGLY MADE BY OLD TIME MECHANICS

That is why, in addition to their wonderful efficiency, the Ridgway Steam-Hydraulic Elevators have no repairs and last forever.

Yes, Henry, there is a difference between making a thing and manufacturing a thing.

Your furniture nowadays is manufactured.

It falls apart the first winter.

Your buggy is manufactured. It rattles to pieces the first summer.

Your grandfather's hand-made furniture and wagons are running yet.

Your gutters and spouts are manufactured.

They eat themselves up in a couple of years.

Your automobile is manufactured.

It drops to pieces along the road and in four years is a "scrap pile."

That elevator was manufactured—

Well, go see for yourself.

You get what you pay for in this world. You yell for "cheap" and you get it all right.

The Steam-Hydraulic is in a class all by itself. Each machine is an individual of itself. It is the Chippendale, Brewster, Tiffany of elevators.

We solicit no other kind of trade.

When you want to get into the Aristocracy of Elevators—the Good and Dependable—you will

"HOOK 'ER TO THE BILER"

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON COMPANY
COATESVILLE, PA.

ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW



Direct Acting.

**Nearly 1000
in Daily Use**



Double Geared.



UNITED STATES GOLD COIN

gentlemen, is what we are all after. There are all kinds of ways of getting it and getting rid of it. When you stand on the bank of the creek and watch your tank water pollute it, you have discovered a way to get rid of the gold coin. When you have installed an Infant Evaporator and have marketed your "stick" you have discovered the way to get the coin. The first step is a letter to us.

Rendering Tanks, Presses, Dryers, By-Product Machinery

AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY COMPANY, 90 West St., New York

Mention The Provisioner

WHY IT PLEASES

Packers, Wholesalers and Butchers, by the thousand, who use

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

Indian In Circle



In Every Package.

are gratified in the knowledge that their output is as clean as scientific methods can make it, while the cost of it all is less than it was when other materials were used. Ask your supply man to ship you a barrel or keg.

THE J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich.

U. S. A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

General Offices, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

We are constantly in the market for

Ground and Unground Tankage and Blood

Concentrated Tankage

Bones of all kinds

Horns, Hoofs

Beef and Pork Cracklings, Etc.

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

CHICAGO, ILL.
BALTIMORE, MD.
ATLANTA, GA.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

BUENA VISTA, VA.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SAVANNAH, GA.
AUGUSTA, GA.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
FORT WORTH, TEX.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO CHICAGO OFFICE

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 45.

New York and Chicago, November 18, 1911.

No. 21.

PACKERS TO TEST SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW Want Supreme Court Ruling Without Jury Trial Delay

Leading Chicago packers indicted for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, whose trial was due November 20, will attempt to carry their cases direct to the United States Supreme Court for a ruling on the constitutionality of the Sherman law, thus avoiding the tedious delay and great cost of jury trial. This end they seek to accomplish through habeas corpus proceedings begun in Chicago on Tuesday.

This move was a surprise to the government and consisted in the surrender to the United States marshal of the indicted packers, and an immediate appeal to the United States Circuit Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, for a writ of habeas corpus. The arguments were to be heard on Thursday.

The request for a decision on the constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law before undergoing trial was said to have been taken as a necessary step to carry the case quickly before the United States Supreme Court.

Violations of the fifth, sixth and eighth amendments to the United States Constitution, ambiguity and alleged failure of the act either to create an offense against the government or so to define what it set up as an offense in a manner that would enable the citizen to know when he erred and when not, were charged against the Sherman law as the law was recently interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

Attorney John S. Miller, chief of counsel for the packers, characterized the Sherman law as a "net large enough to catch all possible offenders, and leaves it to the courts to step in and say who rightfully can be detained and who set at large."

What the Packers Will Claim.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus repeated largely the argument used by the packers before United States District Judge Carpenter when they sought to have the indictments quashed, and later in the arguments demurring to the court's decision in the indictment controversy.

It goes into more detail in the allegation of insufficiency of the statute to set up a crime, and it lays more stress on what the attorneys for the packers characterize as the citizen's inability to know whether he is a law breaker or not before a jury trial. Along this latter line the petition said:

"The alleged criminality of the alleged transactions complained of in the indictments will depend entirely upon a particu-

lar jury's view of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the particular case; it will depend not on any standard erected by the law which may be known in advance, but on one that may be created by the whim, prejudice or arbitrary views of a jury.

"There is not a set standard fixed, or attempted to be fixed, to guide the citizen to a knowledge of his guilt or innocence of an offense charged before it has been adjudicated.

"The act violates the sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which requires that the petitioners, severally, shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation."

It further is charged that the act attempts to establish as a crime acts not criminal, but civil in their nature. The large number of witnesses necessary to trace the multitudinous transactions of a national business is pointed out as an indication of the great cost a trial will impose, both to the defense and to the prosecution, hence the request that the constitutionality of the act be determined.

Main Contention in This Case.

Attorneys for the packers are anxious to obtain a ruling by the United States Supreme Court on the validity of the Sherman anti-trust law which they contend is not now a positive law, because the "reasonable restraint" ruling makes it impossible to determine beforehand whether an act is legal.

The main contention raised by the packers is this: When the Supreme Court held that the reasonableness of the restraint of trade must be determined in each individual case, the packers contend the high court nullified the Sherman act, because, they say, it took from the citizen or corporation the power of knowing whether what he did was criminal before his case had been passed on by a court and jury, and that precedent was of no value, since the "whims, prejudices or judgment" of juries might differ.

CHICAGO ROAD A COMMON CARRIER.

In a decision handed down this week by the Commerce Court at Washington the Chicago Junction Railway Company, which performs switching service for various interstate railway carriers in the city of Chicago, was held by the court to be a common carrier, and a mandatory writ will be issued against the company to compel it to file tariffs and schedules of charges with the Interstate Com-

merce Commission and to make reports in conformity with the law.

The proceeding was instituted by the United States through the Attorney General against the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, the Chicago Junction Railway and Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, to enjoin the stock yard company and Pfaelzer & Sons from carrying out the terms of a contract made by them and to enjoin the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yard Company from carrying out the written guarantee of this contract.

The Chicago Junction Railway operates its lines under a lease from the Union Stock Yard Company. The court holds, therefore, that it actually is the common carrier and must comply with the law and regulations of the commission, but that no action lies against it. The court does not pass on the question of whether the proposed payment to Pfaelzer & Sons under their contract with the Junction Company is a rebate or unjust discrimination, but suggests that it might be tested by proceedings in another form.

CHICAGO COLD STORAGE RULES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Chicago City Council has recommitted to a sub-committee an ordinance intended to regulate the holding of food products in storage and the sale of cold storage meats. Representatives of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board and the cold storage interests presented briefs containing the testimony taken before a congressional committee investigating the same questions, and the committee decided to go further in its investigation.

The ordinance provides that all food products, excepting cheese, fruit and fresh vegetables, shall be stamped at the time of going into storage with the date of the storing, and that they shall be similarly stamped on leaving storage; that no food with the exception of butter, may be left in storage more than ten months, and butter not more than twelve months.

An amendment provides that no food from storage shall be offered for sale unless the package bears the stamp required by the ordinance. The cold storage interests objected to stamping food consigned for shipment outside of Chicago, but had no serious objection to stamping all products offered for sale within the city.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

CENSUS FIGURES OF FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

Does Not Include Packinghouse or Cotton Oil Mill Products.

A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of 1910 of establishments engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers has been issued by Census Director Durand. It contains summaries which give the general figures for 1904 and 1909, and compare the principal products by kind and quantity, but do not include the fertilizers made in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments or in cottonseed oil mills. The report was prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, Bureau of the Census. The figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The general summary shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904.

The number of establishments increased 38 per cent.; the capital invested, 76 per cent.; the gross value of product, 84 per cent.; cost of materials, 77 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 99 per cent.; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 29 per cent.; amount paid for wages, 45 per cent.; number of salaried officials and clerks, 105 per cent.; amount paid in salaries, 127 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, 77 per cent.; primary horsepower, 35 per cent.

There were 550 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 400 in 1904, an increase of 150, or 38 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$121,537,000, a gain of \$52,514,000, or 76 per cent., over \$69,023,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$221,000 in 1909 and \$173,000 in 1904.

The value of products was \$103,960,000 in 1909 and \$56,633,000 in 1904, an increase of \$47,327,000, or 84 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$189,000 in 1909 and \$142,000 in 1904.

The cost of materials used was \$69,522,000 in 1909, as against \$39,344,000 in 1904, an increase of \$30,178,000, or 77 per cent. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included fuel, rent of power and heat and mill supplies.

The value added by manufacture was \$34,438,000 in 1909 and \$17,289,000 in 1904, an increase of \$17,149,000, or 99 per cent. This item formed 33 per cent. of the total value of products in 1909 and 31 per cent. in 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$8,007,000 in 1909 and \$4,920,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,777,000, or 77 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes, and amount paid for contract work, as well as such office and other expenses as cannot be elsewhere classified.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$11,883,000 in 1909 and \$7,083,000 in 1904, an increase of \$4,800,000, or 68 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 3,317 in 1909 and 1,618 in 1904, an increase of 105 per cent.; their salaries in-

creased from \$1,941,000 to \$4,406,000, or 127 per cent.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year was 18,310 in 1909 and 14,201 in 1904, an increase of 29 per cent.; their wages increased from \$5,142,000 to \$7,477,000, or 45 per cent.

The primary horsepower was 64,711 in 1909 and 48,069 in 1904, an increase of 35 per cent.

The average horsepower per establishment, considering all establishments, was approximately 118 horsepower in 1909 and 120 in 1904.

The quantity of all kinds of fertilizers manufactured in 1909 was 5,240,164 tons, a gain of 1,972,387 tons, or 60 per cent. over the 3,267,777 tons made in 1904. At both censuses the largest part of this consisted of complete fertilizers, of which 2,717,797 tons were produced in 1909 and 1,329,149 in 1904, a gain of 104 per cent. The proportion of the total in 1909 was 52 per cent.; in 1904, 41 per cent.

Superphosphates numbered 1,201,354 tons in 1909 and 766,338 in 1904, an increase of 57 per cent. Concentrated phosphate was not reported separately in 1904; the production in 1909 was 313,888 tons.

In 1909, 292 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, reported fertilizers as a by-product, making the aggregate production 5,616,335 tons. Complete fertilizers are thereby increased to 2,947,642 tons; ammoniated fertilizers to 520,777 tons; concentrated phosphate to 324,843 tons; superphosphates to 1,223,969, and other fertilizers to 599,104 tons.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP IN 1910.

A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1910 census of establishments engaged in the manufacture of soap has been issued by Census Director Durand. The summaries give the general figures for 1904 and 1909, and compare the principal products by kind and quantity. The report was prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, Bureau of the Census. The figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The general summary shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904, except in number of establishments, which decreased from 436 to 420, or 4 per cent.

The capital invested increased 31 per cent.; the gross value of products, 63 per cent.; cost of materials, 65 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 59 per cent.; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 18 per cent.; amount paid for wages, 31 per cent.; number of salaried officials and clerks, 66 per cent.; amount paid in salaries, 57 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, 40 per cent.; primary horsepower, 40 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$71,951,000, a gain of \$17,135,000, or 31 per cent., over \$54,816,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$171,000 in 1909 and \$126,000 in 1904.

The value of products was \$111,358,000 in

1909 and \$68,275,000 in 1904, an increase of \$43,083,000, or 63 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$265,000 in 1909 and \$157,000 in 1904.

The cost of materials used was \$72,179,000 in 1909, as against \$43,626,000 in 1904, an increase of \$28,553,000, or 65 per cent. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year, there are included fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies.

The value added by manufacture was \$39,179,000 in 1909 and \$24,649,000 in 1904, an increase of \$14,530,000, or 59 per cent. This item formed 35 per cent. of the total value of products in 1909 and 36 per cent. in 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$14,314,000 in 1909 and \$10,226,000 in 1904, an increase of \$4,088,000, or 40 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes, and amount paid for contract work, as well as such office and other expenses as cannot be elsewhere classified.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$11,732,000 in 1909 and \$8,266,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,466,000, or 42 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 5,065 in 1909 and 3,058 in 1904, an increase of 66 per cent.; their salaries increased from \$3,503,000 to \$5,505,000, or 57 per cent.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year was 12,999 in 1909 and 11,044 in 1904, an increase of 18 per cent.; their wages increased from \$4,763,000 to \$6,227,000, or 31 per cent.

The primary horsepower was 28,360 in 1909 and 20,228 in 1904, an increase of 40 per cent.

The average horsepower per establishment, considering all establishments, was approximately 68 horsepower in 1909 and 46 in 1904.

Hard soaps were produced to the amount of 1,736,740,466 pounds in 1909 and 1,355,358,649 in 1904, an increase of 28 per cent.

The production of soft soap was 44,052,615 pounds in 1909 and 33,613,416 in 1904, an increase of 31 per cent.

The amount of glycerin produced was 45,286,819 pounds in 1909 and 27,660,661 in 1904, an increase of 64 per cent.

In addition to the products shown in the table, soaps and glycerin were made in 1909 by 106, and in 1904 by 40 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, such as meat-packing establishments, etc. If these quantities be added to those already specified, the total production of hard soaps becomes 1,784,888,527 pounds in 1909 and 1,389,621,888 in 1904; soft soap, 59,337,379 pounds in 1909 and 43,935,409 in 1904; and glycerin, 53,134,146 pounds in 1909 and 28,579,672 in 1904.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

SLANDER AGAINST AMERICAN CANNED MEATS

German Government Official Challenged to Prove His Charges

Berlin, Germany, November 8, 1911.

Editor The National Provisioner:

Referring to the recent remarks of Secretary of State Delbrück in the German Reichstag, and the complaints made about American canned beef, the undersigned would ask if the fact of American firms having imported bad or inferior canned beef into Germany has ever been actually proved?

The fact that rotten quality is said to have been furnished the American army during the Spanish war and British soldiers in South Africa does not prove that bad quality has been put on the German market, as it is unfortunately a well-known fact in America that army contractors have been prone to furnish bad materials, probably for the sake of clearing off stock, although the writer is not aware of the result of investigations made in this particular by the United States Government, and he does not wish to condemn

anyone or anything without an unbiased hearing.

The writer has always taken a great interest in the importation of American canned beef into Germany, and has constantly used it in his own family, and has even gone to the trouble of purchasing American canned beef of various meat dealers in Berlin. But he has not yet met with a single can of bad quality, nor has he ever heard of any such being found.

Had such cases occurred, they would most certainly have been mentioned in the German press. Until such concrete cases, proving the bad quality of American canned beef, can be found and demonstrated, the writer must adhere to his opinion that no bad canned beef has been sent to or sold in Germany.

GEORGE S. ATWOOD, Secretary.

American Association of Commerce and Trade.

CANNING AND PRESERVING CENSUS.

A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1910 census of establishments engaged in the industry of canning and preserving has been issued by Census Director Durand. It contains summaries which give the general figures for 1904 and 1909, and compare the different products by kind and quantity.

Besides establishments engaged in canning proper, it includes statistics of establishments manufacturing pickles, preserves, sauces and soups, but does not account for meats, soups and similar articles canned or put up in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. The report was prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, Bureau of the Census. The figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The general summary shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909 as compared with that for 1904. There were 3,767 establishments in 1909 and 3,168 in 1904, an increase of 19 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$119,207,000, a gain of \$39,961,000, or 50 per cent., over \$79,246,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$32,000 in 1909 and \$25,000 in 1904. The value of products was \$157,101,000 in 1909 and \$130,466,000 in 1904, an increase of \$26,635,000, or 20 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$42,000 in 1909 and \$41,000 in 1904.

The cost of materials used was \$101,823,000 in 1909, as against \$83,148,000 in 1904, an increase of \$18,675,000, or 22 per cent. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishments for the census year there are included fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies.

The value added by manufacture was \$55,278,000 in 1909 and \$47,318,000 in 1904, an increase of \$7,960,000, or 17 per cent. This item formed 35 per cent. of the total value of products in 1909 and 36 per cent. in 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon

them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 7,760 in 1909 and 5,628 in 1904, an increase of 38 per cent.; their salaries increased from \$5,231,000 to \$7,863,000, or 50 per cent.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year was 59,968 in 1909

DON'T FORGET THAT THE NEXT

PACKERS' CONVENTION

IS TO BE HELD AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND THAT THE DATES ARE

JANUARY 15, 16 AND 17

NEXT

SAVE THESE DATES

AND BE ON HAND FOR THE
"BIG TIME"

and 56,944 in 1904, an increase of 5 per cent.; their wages increased from \$16,336,000 to \$19,082,000, or 17 per cent.

The primary horsepower was 81,179 in 1909 and 60,831 in 1904, an increase of 33 per cent.

Of all the products, canned vegetables were put up in the greatest quantity both in 1904 and 1909, increasing from 29,579,616 cases to 32,573,343, or 10 per cent. Canned tomatoes led with 12,883,414 cases in 1909. Peas were canned to the number of 5,873,748 cases and beans 3,274,923 cases. Corn decreased from 11,209,597 cases in 1904 to 7,447,765 in 1909, or 34 per cent.

Canned fruits increased from 4,628,241 cases in 1904 to 5,350,015, or 16 per cent., in 1909. There were 1,479,601 cases of peaches in 1909. Of apples, 1,169,730 cases were canned in 1909 and 490,341 in 1904, an increase of 139 per cent.; and of apricots there were 562,811 cases in 1909 and 539,815 in 1904, an increase of 4 per cent. The number

of cases of canned pears decreased from 789,120 in 1904 to 628,485 in 1909, or 20 per cent. For berries of all kinds, 792,244 cases were reported in 1909 and 489,637 in 1904, an increase of 62 per cent.

The figures for dried fruits do not include those reported from farms. The total quantity dried increased from 343,579,623 pounds in 1904 to 484,328,767 in 1909, a gain of 41 per cent. Of these products, raisins are first with 195,774,767 pounds in 1909 and 121,409,881 in 1904, an increase of 61 per cent. Prunes came second with 138,498,490 pounds in 1909.

The figures for oysters do not comprise those which are canned or packed without undergoing some process of preservation. The decrease noted in canned oysters from 59,249,043 pounds in 1904 to 28,192,392 in 1909, or 52 per cent., is due to reduction in catch and improved methods of shipping raw oysters.

Of the canned fish, salmon increased from 48,128,926 pounds in 1904 to 99,831,528 in 1909, or 107 per cent., and sardines from 87,224,524 pounds to 99,694,284, or 4 per cent. Smoked fish rose from 36,617,904 pounds to 39,814,989, or 9 per cent.; and salted fish from 111,728,665 pounds to 128,539,290, or 15 per cent.

Herring largely leads among smoked fish, there being 21,369,856 pounds in 1909 and 19,737,537 in 1904, an increase of 8 per cent. Salmon follows with 6,836,099 pounds in 1909 and 6,833,560 in 1904, an increase of less than 1 per cent.

Among the salted fish, herring shows the greatest increase, its product being 21,718,467 pounds in 1909 and 15,824,192 in 1904, a gain of 37 per cent. Cod advanced from 48,757,819 pounds in 1904 to 49,494,338 in 1909, or 2 per cent.

Sixty-nine establishments in 1909 engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products reported canned fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, and canned, smoked, and salted fish as by-products. In 1904 there were 22 such establishments, not counting those engaged in drying fruits. Adding these quantities so reported to the totals in the table, the number of cases of fruits and vegetables becomes 38,156,477 in 1909 and 34,348,120 in 1904; of dried fruits, 485,350,263 in 1909; while the number of pounds of fish and oysters in 1909 is increased to 408,363,664 and in 1904 to 357,272,170.

FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION.

The inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, collected 9,500 official samples of foods and drugs during the past fiscal year, of which 3,280 interstate samples were found to be legal, and 3,113 misbranded or adulterated, while 503 check analyses were made to insure that correct results were obtained before recommending action on the samples. In connection with this work 5,370 hearings were held, less than half being by correspondence. There were 96,129 floor inspections made of imported products, of which over half were made at New York. A total of 9,698 imported foods and drugs were analyzed at these ports, of which number 3,085 were adjudged adulterated or misbranded, and 1,268 were released without prejudice to future shipments. The miscellaneous samples examined at the branches aggregated 1,406, making a total of 18,000 samples.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

REFINING CRUDE COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from issue of November 4.)

The crude oil thus obtained is next pumped into the refining tank. This tank is fitted with a closed steam coil at the bottom, a stirring device or agitator, and with a perforated coil at the top and over the tank. Draw-off valves are located at the bottom of the tank, and occasionally also on the sides at various heights. The oil is heated in this tank to from 150 to 160 degs. Fahr. under constant agitation, when a stream of caustic soda solution is run on to the surface of the oil by means of the perforated coil provided for that purpose, as mentioned.

The strength of the caustic soda solution employed is usually from 28 to 32 degs. B., according to the ease with which the crude oil responds to refining, which may be determined beforehand on a small sample of the oil, but which is usually known to the refiner through long practical experience without such preliminary testing. The amount of the caustic soda solution to be employed varies also with the variations and qualities of the oils under treatment, but will average about 2 per cent. of the original crude oil taken. If the resulting oil is not of a sufficiently bright and yellow color, more of the caustic soda solution must be added until the desired results are obtained.

The soap formed by the caustic soda with the free fatty acids of the crude oil will subside to the bottom of the tank, together with

nearly all of the other solid impurities originally present in the crude oil, the dark color of the latter having been partly destroyed, while most of it has united with the soap formed. This sediment is now removed by means of the valve at the bottom of the refining tank.

In some oil mills the yellow oil is now washed with a solution of common salt, and subsequently with clean water, in order to remove the last traces of such remaining impurities as soap, albuminoids and dirt. However, where the original caustic soda refining has been performed with care and intelligence, no such salt wash should be necessary. In the latter case a series of settling tanks have been arranged, wherein the refined oil is allowed to remain a sufficient length of time to permit the settling out of practically all of such residual impurities, until the clear "summer yellow" oil is obtained.

These settling tanks are placed in series, and the oil is pumped or syphoned off from the sediment into the tank following, until it reaches the last tank of the series, whence it is withdrawn into the permanent storage tanks or filled into tierces for shipment.

MAKING COLD PROCESS SOAP.

A packer and renderer writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

We should like to have you give us directions for making a common soap, such as is used in scrubbing floors, etc.

In making a cheap grade of soap, such as is used for scrubbing floors, etc., it depends to some extent on the raw fat material on hand. This should be known, in order to describe a thoroughly satisfactory method. Likewise, the facilities available for making the soap determine several economical points. However, where the object is the utilization of offal fat scraps, and where the soap is not intended for sale, but for local use, the following may serve:

Take 10 pounds of refined caustic soda, put it in a can or jar with 4½ gallons of water,

stir it a few times, when it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot. Let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out, and place in any convenient vessel for mixing, 75 pounds of clean grease, tallow or whatever other fats are available. Melt it slowly over a fire until the fat is liquid; say, to a temperature of not over 100 degs. Fahr.

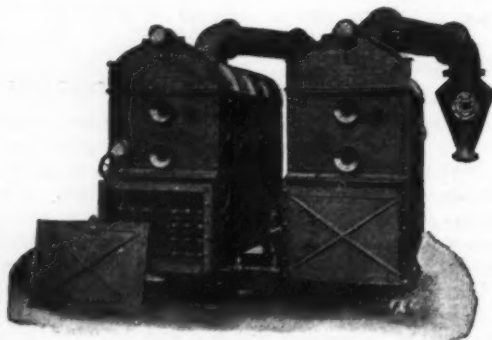
Pour the lye slowly into the melted fat in a small stream and continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad. Continue gently stirring until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and in appearance like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate again. The time required varies somewhat with the kind of tallow, grease or fat used; from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough.

When the mixing is completed, pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mold sufficiently large to hold it, previously dampening the sides of the box with water, so as to prevent the soap from sticking to the wood. Wrap the box well with old blankets; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of 130 pounds of soap, which can afterward be cut up with a wire.

The chief points of these directions must be well remembered and followed exactly. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease be used, it must not be more than warm. The exact weight of well-refined 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda and fat must be taken; also, the lye must be stirred into the grease, not the grease or tallow into the lye.

If the grease or tallow used be not clean, or contains salt, or if the fat is in its raw condition, it must be rendered or purified previous to use; that is to say, boiled with water and allowed to become hard again, to throw out the impurities. Any salt present

(Continued on page 24.)



THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR
CONSOLIDATED RENDERING CO.—20 PLANTS.

THE SWENSON EVAPORATOR

is the Recognized Standard for
PACKERS and RENDERERS

MINIMUM ATTENTION—UNIFORM PRODUCT

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

945 Monadnock Building - CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 7508.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

THE TUBERCULOSIS REMEDY

Discussion of the problem of bovine tuberculosis in relation to high meat prices, as conducted in a series of articles in recent issues of The National Provisioner, has aroused widespread interest throughout the country. The question of high living cost becomes insignificant in comparison to the dangers to public health offered by a continuance of the menace of this livestock disease.

In concluding its series of articles The National Provisioner outlined what in its opinion was the only practical and speedy way of heading off this danger—the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal law requiring the inspection of creameries and places where dairy products are manufactured, under a system similar to that of the federal meat inspection, whereby any establishment found using diseased milk or dairy products should be refused inspection until it had "cleaned up." This would compel the establishment to require its farmer patrons to supply it with healthy products, and in turn compel them to clean up their farms and thus eradicate the disease.

The National Provisioner received a warm eulogium on its efforts in this behalf from

the Butchers' and Stockgrowers' Journal of San Francisco, but the keen and discerning editor of this Pacific Coast publication, loyal to the stockgrowing interests he represents, took exception to any plan which would not provide for compensation to farmers who had to destroy diseased animals owned by them. He also believed there should be State legislation to aid in wiping out the disease. It is a reiteration of the producer's contention that if he is to reform the government must stand the cost of his reformation, or at least a part of it.

We are very much in earnest in our campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis in livestock. We cannot recall anything that is of greater importance to the welfare of the country, but to accomplish results the problem must be attacked on practical lines. We are, therefore, compelled to disagree with our Pacific Coast friend in two of his contentions.

First, we do not believe that State laws should be passed in conjunction with Federal laws. We confess that we have not the slightest faith in any campaign which includes State legislation in this respect. State laws on such questions are not worth the paper they are printed on. Besides, it is practically an impossibility to secure the passage of adequate measures. To secure action it is our opinion that practically all results must be obtained through concentration in one or more Federal statutes.

Second, we cannot see that it is absolutely necessary that compensation should be paid to owners of diseased animals. It would be desirable if it could be done, but again we do not think the suggestion is practical. Neither the State nor the nation would make an appropriation for the purpose, and is it fair that the owner of a disease-germinating and disease-spreading animal should ask for State compensation on property which has deteriorated in value, or has become worthless for its intended purpose?

It might as well be argued that the State or nation should be asked to pay the doctor's bills of livestock raisers when their children have contagious diseases, or that persons with contagious and infectious diseases should be permitted to roam about at will, spreading contamination to neighbors, simply because the State or nation will not pay such bills.

Again, there is the fact that according to conservative and reasonable figures the livestock raisers are losing twenty-five millions of dollars annually because of this disease, and the loss is rapidly increasing. They are doing very little to help themselves, and if because of the public menace of their diseased property they are compelled, even at a temporary loss, to eradicate disease, the ultimate results will be beneficial to themselves as to others.

We do not desire to lay too much stress

upon the mercenary side of the question, except to say that it is through striking the pocketbooks of the breeders of disease that results will have to be obtained. There is no reason why such holders of disease-breeding animals should be recompensed for their holdings. Packers are not compensated for their losses in this regard after the diseased animals enter their possession, though the meat inspection law is a health measure and condemnations are made in the interest of public health.

The fact should not be overlooked that of far greater importance than the question of compensation is the question of conservation of human life. Our own authorities, as well as those of England and other countries, have absolutely proven that bovine tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings, and they have gone so far as to estimate that at least fifteen thousand human beings die in this country every year from tuberculosis contracted through dairy products. They find the bovine type of bacillus in human beings, and they find that after a period of time this type gradually changes its form until it becomes identical with the human type, showing in many more cases than they are able to trace that where the human type is found it may have originated from bovine sources.

With the great authorities on tuberculosis agreed that much of it comes from bovine sources, and that thousands of our fellow beings are dying every year because of our lack of action in eradicating the causes of the disease, the question of compensation, theorizing and impractical ideas should be laid aside, and we should go right at the root of the evil, regardless of any other consideration.

A FISHING EXPEDITION

From the flourish of trumpets which has proceeded from the headquarters of the Federal district attorney's office at Chicago in advance of the date set for the opening of the trial of the packers' cases, the public may have received the impression that the trial will merely be a matter of introducing damning evidence, upon which any jury must convict. Whether this is the case or not remains for the progress of the trial to prove. An interesting indication of the nature of some of the government's prospective evidence was given this week, however, in the attempt to summon three witnesses from New York to testify in these cases, one of whom had been dead six years, one eight years and one twenty years. It appears that the government had no idea that these men had been dead all these years, although every one of them had been a prominent man in his day, and his death was certainly not a secret. Is the government driven to such "fishing expeditions" as this for evidence?

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Rueping tannery at Fond du Lac, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

Maerk & Weber are about to establish a \$25,000 packinghouse at Colfax, Wash.

The Chichaska Cotton Oil Company's mill at Chichaska, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

Henry Wagner, of Cincinnati, is interested in the establishment of an abattoir at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Lange Soap Company, San Antonio, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

The Culleoka Produce Company, Culleoka, Tenn., has awarded contract for the erection of a pork packing plant.

The Hammond-Standish Company has started the erection of its new addition to its packing plant at Saginaw, Mich.

Libby, McNeil & Libby are reported as to establish a large canning plant at Nelson's Lagoon, Alaska, for the canning of salmon.

The New Mineral Fertilizer Company, Rumford, Me., has been incorporated with a cap-

ital stock of \$1,000 by Jas. A. McMennamia and others.

The South Atlantic Guano Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by J. W. Robinson, I. Hawlin and others.

The United Fertilizer Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by D. D. Johnson, W. F. Kasting and G. Asmus.

Application will be made shortly to the Common Council of Binghamton, N. Y., for permission to erect and maintain a municipal slaughter house in that city.

There is a movement being made by the Rainier Heights Improvement Club of Seattle, Wash., to find ways and means to have established at that city large tanneries.

The Trotman Manufacturing Company, Churchland, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to erect a fertilizer plant. T. E. Trotman is president.

It is reported that Alfred Coolidge and W. Huntley have taken an option on the Mitchem Brothers' packing plant at Spokane, Wash., and will supervise its operation. The deal involves the purchase of practically all of the stock of the Mitchem Brothers Packing Company, amounting to \$300,000.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL REPORT.

The American Cotton Oil Company this week issued its report of operations for the year ended August 31, 1911, which shows a deficit of \$758,032, against a surplus in the preceding twelve months of \$360,385. These figures explain the action of the directors last week in passing the dividend on the common stock. To put it briefly, the company earned only 3.5 per cent. on the \$10,198,600 6 per cent. preferred stock. This compares with 6.78 per cent. earned on the common stock in the previous year, after allowing for the preferred dividend. The income account compares as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Year's profit ..	\$700,089	\$2,209,255
Bond interest ..	340,278	225,000
Surplus ..	\$359,811	\$1,984,255
Preferred dividend ..	611,916	611,916
Deficit ..	\$252,105	*\$1,372,339
Common dividend ..	505,927	1,011,954
Deficit ..	\$758,032	*\$360,385

*Surplus.

The profit and loss account follows: Profit and loss surplus, August 31, 1910, \$9,490,915; deficit for year ended August 31, 1911, \$758,032; balance, \$8,732,883; bond discount and expense, \$371,420; profit and loss surplus August 31, 1911, \$8,361,462.

The remarks to the shareholders follow: "There has been expended during the year the sum of \$668,914 for additions to the properties, including real estate, cotton ginneries, fertilizer mixing plants, seed houses and other warehouses, increased capacity of mills, cottolene and soap plants. From this has been deducted the amounts collected from

the insurance companies for property destroyed by fire, and from sales of real estate, old machinery, etc., aggregating \$148,599, leaving the net increase to permanent investment account \$520,315. The properties have been maintained during the past year by the expenditure of \$518,908, of which \$487,455 has been charged to operating expenses for the same period, and \$31,453 has been charged against the reserve fund for replacements.

"The net working capital of the company on August 31, 1911, was \$10,582,895, of which \$3,445,421 was cash in banks and \$7,137,473 was bills and accounts receivable, marketable products, raw materials and supplies, after deducting current liabilities."

The report says that the small profits for the year can be explained by the unusual fluctuations in the market values of raw materials and finished products. At the commencement of the season abnormally high prices prevailed for cotton oil, lard, tallows, etc., which aided by the excessive competition for cottonseed influenced the sellers in exacting the highest prices for seed known in the history of the industry. In order to maintain the crushing mills in operation

the company was obliged to purchase seed in the short period of four months at inflated prices, trusting that the range of high prices for the finished product would continue until the volume of seed, necessarily so acquired, should be crushed and disposed of. Unfortunately a heavy decline in the market for both raw and finished commodities set in during the period of manufacture, and no price could be obtained for the finished products proportionate to the increased cost of raw materials. This condition continued during the remainder of the fiscal year.

The business of the company in advertised and trade-marked specialties has been satisfactory, and is steadily increasing in volume despite vigorous competition.

Chairman George A. Morrison says: "The year opens with a lower level of commodity values and with a cotton crop which it is believed will be considerably larger than that of any previous year. These two conditions should tend toward results more favorable than those of last year."

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 16.—This has been an extremely quiet week in the oleo oil and neutral lard business in Europe, for the reason that abroad they were not willing to pay the advance which the provision market has been making here this week. The price of lard has advanced during the present week considerably, notwithstanding heavy hog arrivals, and Europe has been very much interested in steam lard futures, but just the same they have paid no attention to either oleo or neutral. The stocks of these articles in this country are light, and the prospective production is small, because the present quality of cattle makes very little oleo oil.

There is a very strong undertone to the butter oil market, which has advanced this week in sympathy with the entire provision list.

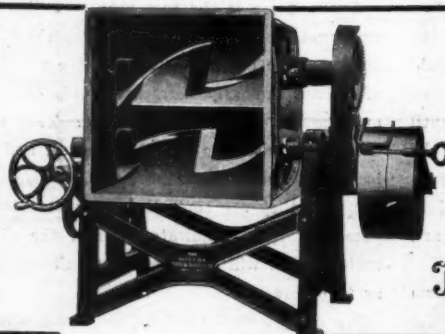
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 16.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8370@4.8380
Demand sterling	4.87 @4.8705
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	5.22½@5.21½—1-16
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.21½@5.20%
Commercial, sight	5.18½@5.17½—1-16
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight .....	.94 15-16@95
Commercial, 60 days.....	.94 3-16@94 5-16
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.25 @5.24%
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	39 15-16@40 1-16

H. LESLIE PARLETTE

Overhead Track Systems, Switches and Trolleys
New and Second Hand Track Scales a Specialty
MEDIA, PA.



MEAT MIXERS

THAT WILL BLEND

L-S Double Arm Mixers allow a large percentage of water to be used and thoroughly mixed with meat and spices.

Moderate cost. Big returns in output. All dealers handle this mixer. Or ask us for full particulars. Motor and pulley drive.

The Lynn-Superior Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bernard Kleker & Co.

Importers, exporters and cleaners of the best selected

Sausage Casings

1855-1857 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Can.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT "A" SAUSAGE STUFFER.

It is suggested by the manufacturers that it will be to the interest of sausage makers to investigate the merits of the Brecht "A" stuffer advertised and illustrated on another page of this paper. Those who are using the machine are thoroughly familiar with its merits, but those who are not using the Brecht stuffers at the present time can write their home office or branches for description and prices.

BUSY INSTALLING "BOSS" MACHINES.

A butcher or packer who places an order for machinery generally wants it as soon as he can get it. There is very little delay with small machinery, which is generally carried in stock and is installed by the user. However, when it comes to large, bulky and heavy machinery it is a different matter, and a manufacturer must be especially equipped to handle them successfully.

Large outfits also require plans by the manufacturer to show how best to place them, to be convenient for work and power, as well as the best arrangement for water, steam and sewer connections. The manufacturer must also furnish skilled mechanics for installing and to instruct the correct operation of these outfits. When orders come in fast for such large machinery, good management is necessary to satisfy customers by sending the right man to install them without checking the output at the factory.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of the celebrated "Boss" machines, had in one week in October two men at Savannah, Ga., equipping the new packinghouse of the South Atlantic Packing & Provision Company with "Boss" machines and appliances; three men at Wheeling, W. Va., installing a large size "Boss" hog scraper at the F. Schenk Sons Company; a 5 x 8 electric motor-driven "Boss" sanitary tank at the Chris. Kalbitzer Packing Company, and new "Boss" sausage machinery with "Boss" smoke house, etc., at F. Weimers' Sons; three men at Indianapolis, Ind., finishing the Mammoth Beauty Market of Kingan & Co.; one man at Urbana, Ohio, installing a 5 x 8 electric motor-driven "Boss" sanitary tank at the Urbana Packing Company; two men at Dayton, Ohio, installing a complete electric motor-driven "Boss" hog-killing outfit at Wm. Foke's Sons Com-

pany plant; one man at Richmond, Ind., installing an electric motor-driven "Boss" hog hoist at Anton Stolle & Son; two men at Jacob Ellin & Co., Cincinnati, O., installing two 5 x 8 "Boss" sanitary tanks, and one man at Chicago, Ill., installing a "Boss" pneumatic sausage stuffing outfit at A. Peters & Co.

FRICK REFRIGERATING SALES.

The following is a list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery made by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.:

East Atlanta Ice Company, Atlanta, Ga., 80-ton refrigerating compression side. 50-ton improved flooded freezing system and parts of distilling system.

Greenwood Ice and Coal Company, Greenwood, S. C., 30-ton improved flooded freezing system and 50-ton ice-making capacity single acting Frick compressors placed on machine of other make.

Toccoa Ice and Coal Company, Toccoa, Ga., 20-ton ice-making machine, 10-ton freezing and distilling system and changing old plant to improved flooded system.

Herancourt Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, direct expansion piping.

A. A. M. Moore, New Windsor Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda, 3-ton refrigerating machine, to be installed in New Windsor Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Moses Bros., dairy and farm, Norfolk, Va., 10-ton refrigerating plant, triple pipe brine cooling system and direct expansion piping, for use in dairy.

Harrisonburg Ice Corporation, Harrisonburg, Va., direct expansion storage piping.

D. W. Brown, Lake City, Fla., ammonia condensers, etc.

St. Andrew Provision Co., St. Andrew, Fla., 3-ton refrigerating compression side and direct expansion piping, for use in storage house.

Crystal Ice Company, Little Rock, Ark., 60-ton ice-making plant, with freezing, distilling and boiler systems, to be installed in the ice factory at Argenta, Ark.

Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company, Waynesboro, Pa., 8 1/4-ton improved flooded

freezing system and changing present freezing system to improved flooded system.

Edw. E. Rieck Company, manufacturers of ice cream, Pittsburgh, Pa., 32-ton improved flooded freezing system.

Abilene Ice Company, Abilene, Tex., 26-ton ice-making machine.

W. R. Bish, Rocky Ford Ice and Mercantile Company, Rocky Ford, Colo., 25-ton ice-making machine.

D. Canale & Co., Memphis, Tenn., 10-ton refrigerating plant and direct expansion piping, for use in general storage.

American Ice Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 30-ton refrigerating machine, for use in ice factory at Camden, N. J.

Aiken Ice Company, Aiken, S. C., changing freezing systems to improved flooded freezing system in plants at Aiken and Warrenville, S. C.

People's Ice and Fuel Company, Beaufort, S. C., 35-ton refrigerating machine and changing freezing system to improved flooded system.

The Phoenix Ice Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, two 15-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machines for The Wm. Edwards Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Samuel Kaye, ice manufacturer and bottler, Columbus, Miss., 25-ton refrigerating machine. Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., 10-ton refrigerating machine.

Wm. Burbridge, Jacksonville, Fla., 6-ton refrigerating machine, brine tank and brine piping for refrigerators, for use in Hotel Burbridge, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hamilton & Horlock, Bryan, Tex., ammonia condensers, steam condensers, etc.

Bennettsville Ice Company, Bennettsville, S. C., changing freezing system to improved flooded system.

Bears Bros. Ice and Coal Company, Jackson, Tenn., changing freezing system to improved flooded system.

Natchez Packing Company, Natchez, Miss., 50-ton refrigerating machine for use in packinghouse.

Thompson-Starrett Company, New York City, 20-ton refrigerating machine and drinking water system, for Woolworth Building, New York City.

Independent Ice Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., 65-ton ice-making machine, 35-ton improved flooded freezing system, 90-ton distilling system and changing present tanks to improved flooded system.

M. A. Clarke, Manila, P. I., 15-ton refrigerating machine, 3-ton freezing system, 10-ton distilling system, brine cooling system and boiler system, for use in store.

Packers Architectural & Engineering Company

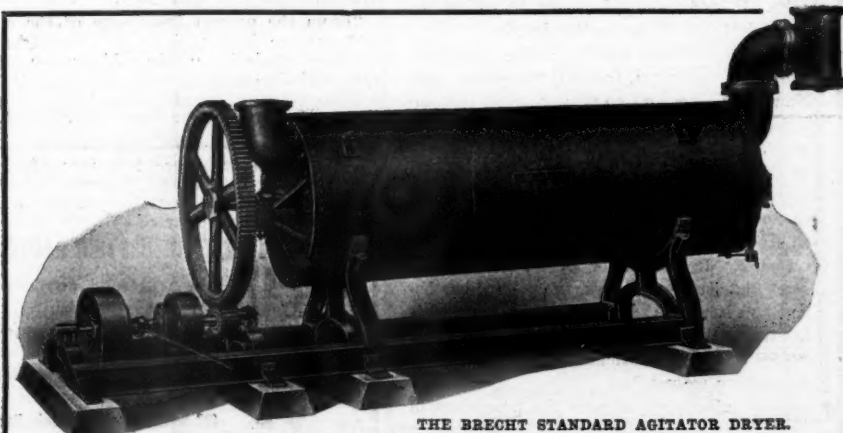
Special Packing House Engineers and Designers

D. E. WASHINGTON, M. C. E., Mgr. and Chief Engineer

Wright Building

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cable Address: Pacarco



THE BRECHT STANDARD AGITATOR DRYER.

THE BRECHT STANDARD AGITATOR DRYER

FOR

Tankage, Bones, Blood, Stick, Etc.

THE SHELL IS REVERSIBLE

Will outlast four ordinary dryers
Costs no more

Write for complete particulars

THE BRECHT COMPANY

Established 1853

Main Offices and Factories ST. LOUIS, MO. Twelfth and Canal Ave.

NEW YORK 174-176 Pearl St. SAN FRANCISCO 143-149 Main St. DENVER 14th and Wazee Sts.
HAMBURG BUENOS AYRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Reno, Nev.—The Nevada Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Plate Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by G. M. McKenzie and others.

Springfield, Mo.—The Ozark Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by F. H. Kohring, L. Kohring and others.

Jacksonville, Ill.—J. V. Breckon, J. R. Barker and J. W. Boston have incorporated the Jacksonville Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Provincetown, Mass.—The Cape Cod Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000. President, J. Paine and J. R. Williams.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Dormont Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by M. T. Kearney, A. M. Slater and E. M. Kennedy.

Del Rio, Tex.—The City Ice and Electric Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by C. O. Foulks, W. H. Wolff and J. A. Farman.

Anderson, S. C.—The Blue Ridge Ice and Beverage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by D. C. Brown, J. E. Barton and others.

ICE NOTES.

So. Egremont, Mass.—W. M. Wilcox is erecting a new ice house.

Chicopee, Mass.—R. & E. S. Bemis are erecting a large modern ice house here.

Clinton, Mass.—Martin Brothers' ice house at Coachlace Pond is to be sold at auction.

Sturgis, Mich.—It is reported that a 20-ton ice plant is to be erected here very shortly.

Dover, N. H.—The Jas. F. Parle Ice Company is making preparations to erect a new ice house.

Sherman, Tex.—The Sherman Ice Company has awarded contract for its cold storage warehouse.

Swansea, Mass.—The Tanner Brothers Ice Company will commence shortly the erection of a new ice house.

Rockland, Mass.—The Albert Culver Company is making extensive repairs to its ice house at Reed's Pond.

Louisville, Ky.—The Henry Vogt Machine Company's plant has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Manufactured Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$90,000 to \$125,000.

Welland, Ont.—R. W. Boyle has purchased the large ice house of the Webster Ice Company of Buffalo, located at Port Colborne. The building will be torn down and re-erected here. Mr. Boyle will operate an ice business in Welland next year.

Portland, Ore.—Plans have been drawn for a three-story reinforced concrete building to be constructed for the Portland Artificial Ice plant at the southeast corner of 18th and Upshur streets. The building will occupy the greater part of the quarter block, and will be used exclusively for ice making and storage purposes. It will cost about \$20,000. The plans were prepared by Arthur J. Maclure.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING COLD STORAGE.

By Frank A. Horne, President Merchants' Refrigerating Company, New York.*

A consideration of the agitation which has led to the widespread and determined effort to enact cold storage legislation, discloses a curious condition of the public mind. It has the symptoms of an unreal, nervous and mental disease, based upon ignorance, prejudice and distorted information. What was at first thought to be a spasm, developed into hysteria, and is fast becoming a chronic derangement of the common intelligence. It is not based upon knowledge, fact or investigation, and has no sponsors nor advocates except the sensational newspapers and the politicians who are looking for an issue. At the hearings before legislative committees no one appears in favor, except occasionally the political demagogue or the newspaper hirelings.

It is not the purpose of this paper to fully record what has occurred during the year, but to set forth the present situation, discuss the immediate problem and suggest the attitude which the business interests affected should take. It is necessary, however, to review the present status of the matter briefly.

Four States have actually passed cold storage laws: California, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. Legislation was proposed in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and in both houses of Congress, but was not enacted into law in any of these bodies. Massachusetts has done the same thing in providing for a commission to study the question and report an equitable measure. In the latter State, however, in some districts the cold storage matter has become an issue of the present campaign, and it is certain that the fight will re-open in many States and in the national Congress when the lawmakers reassemble.

It is interesting to note the provisions of

*Address before National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Chicago, Ill.

the various proposed and adopted laws. Practically all provide for dating and affix a time limit. Inspection, publicity of holdings and requirements for informing the consumers are features of some of the other bills. The bill before the United States Senate, with which we are all familiar, was more drastic than any of the others, and contained many destructive provisions.

Lack of Uniformity in Legislation.

One of the worst conditions confronting us as a nation is the lack of uniformity in our State and national laws, and the conflict which inevitably ensues. This is coming to pass in this cold storage legislation, and is bound to result very unfavorably. There are, however, a number of favorable conditions in the present situation. Much has been accomplished in a better understanding of the business and in a recognition of the value and utility of the industry.

In none of the laws has a time limit of less than nine months been adopted, in spite of the fact that there were many proposals for shorter term. The New Jersey and New York laws have been in operation since last spring, and while there is uncertainty as to certain provisions, the trade and the storage companies have adjusted themselves to the conditions and business is proceeding as usual.

In the hearings before the Senate Committee, testimony of the very highest value has been placed upon the record, which is available in combating future proposals of an unjust kind. The statements made before this committee on the scientific side by Dr. M. E. Pennington and Mr. L. A. Rogers of the Department of Agriculture, Prof. Wm. J. Gies, of Columbia University and Dr. Herbert D. Pease, of New York, the economic demonstration of Mr. F. G. Urner and the practical testimony of Messrs. Haskell, Dowie, Droste and others have placed the matter in most conclusive shape, and a case has been established that is incontrovertible. It is not surprising that many of the Senators on the committee evinced a reasonable attitude with respect to regulation as a result of these hearings.

Another favorable condition is the action of the Third National Conservation Congress at Kansas City recently in appointing a standing committee on food. This was accomplished through the efforts of the American Association of Refrigeration.

At the annual meeting of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, which met at Duluth, Mr. R. M. Allen, head of the Kentucky Food and Dairy Division, concluded an able paper on Cold Storage Regulation by saying:

"From the present knowledge of the subject, we are in a position to recommend a sanitary regulation of the cold storage business with far-reaching preventative features, and the dating of the stored products to show the full record of the time stored, and it

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

FOR

Natural and Manufactured ICE PLANTS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

ICE TOOLS

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

Write for
Descriptive
CATALOG



Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y.

BOSTON, MASS.

CHICAGO,

The actual resistance to water of the different Insulating Papers varies greatly. Simple tests by yourself will show the superiority of

NEPONSET INSULATING PAPERS



We will send directions for test when you

Write for Samples

F. W. BIRD & SON

Established 1795

Trade, Mark
Reg. U. S.
Pat. Office

602 Neponset St., East Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago Washington

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. **Send for Free Book**

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
BALTIMORE, Jos. S. Wernig.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros. Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roeseler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pilabry-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

would seem that, with such provisions of law, the question of time limits would take care of itself."

These are very encouraging signs, which, taken with the fact that the function of cold storage of carrying the surplus production through the time of natural scarcity is now generally admitted, makes the situation more hopeful than it has been for some time.

Attacks by Sensational Newspapers.

No survey of the present situation would be complete without reference to the sensational and virulent attack upon the industry by the New York World and other newspapers who have followed or copied this attack. Such headlines as these have appeared:

"Cold Storage Men Plan for Harvest of Four Millions."

"Probers Finding Storage Horrors in Plants Here."

"Find Cold Storage Conditions So Bad Will Prosecute."

The worst case of newspaper distortion, misrepresentation and deliberately false statements, which the writer has seen, appeared in the Grit, of Williamsport, Pa., on September 24, 1911. These are the headlines of this article, which was written by one Norman E. Harrison:

"Cold Storage Evils—Thousands of Tons of Food Unfit to Eat Foisted on Public by Freezer Owners—Saps Nation's Health—Bad Eggs, Poisoned Poultry, Deadly Fish, Unwholesome Butter and Decaying Vegetables Kept to Get Benefit of High Prices—Science of Keeping Eatables in Good Condition Not Known to Storage Men—A National Disgrace."

In addition to the article there appears photographs, some of which represented the plant of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company. These pictures had been reproduced from photos published in a New York newspaper and a false description of the picture placed underneath. Apart from the misrepresentation of the photographs, the illustrations themselves give the lie to the article.

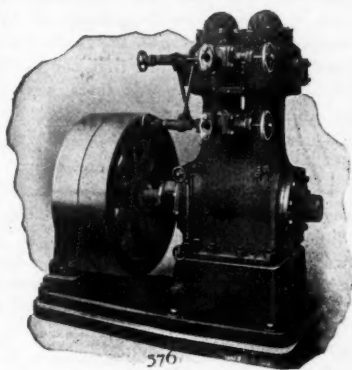
A Publicity Campaign Is Needed.

It is needless to say that these labels are libels. If the legislators who are so anxious to have cold storage goods properly marked and sold for what they are, would also compel sensational newspapers to honestly headline their stories and print the truth, there would be additional reasons for thanksgiving this fall.

These articles have served to inflame the public and increase their prejudice. It is time the industry got behind a publicity campaign to answer such calumnious statements in an adequate manner. A valuable method of securing publicity and demonstrating the value and palatability of cold storage food is to follow the lead of Chicago by having trade dinners or luncheons in various centers throughout the country with a menu of refrigerator viands. This will compel attention and help show the public the error of their thinking, by convincing the newspaper and political leaders of the truth of the matter.

There are many unreasonable and some reasonable propositions being advanced for

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive—single cylinder $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive—single cylinder $1\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

General Western Office:
Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

EXPORT OFFICE: 72 Trinity Place, N. Y.

Branches in all Principal Cities.

SEE FOR YOURSELF!



We are supplying Refrigerator Doors to all the big packers in this country. Ask Armour, Swift, Sulzberger & Sons Co., Taft Packing Co., E. H. Stanton & Co.—or look through their plants and see for yourself! Then write us for catalogues and prices.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland

cold storage regulation in the various bills which have been introduced from time to time, and which are likely to appear again this winter.

Unreasonable Regulations Proposed.

Among the unreasonable proposals is the application of any time limit, except to prevent the carriage of foods to the point of unwholesomeness, or if popular demand is insistent for a limit, no period less than twelve months should be considered, and that with privilege for extension upon examination, similar to the provision in the New Jersey law.

Another unreasonable provision which appeared in the United States Senate bill was the requirement that all frozen goods shall be delivered to the consumer in the frozen state. Theoretically this may be the proper practice with regard to poultry, but until retail distributors are provided with freezers, it would seem to be impracticable. In the case of butter, meat, fish and other articles which are carried at freezing temperature, it would appear to be impossible and oppressive in the extreme. There would be, however, no objection to a provision requiring sanitary methods of thawing, handling and delivery of frozen goods to consumer.

The item appearing in many bills providing that food products once placed in cold storage and removed therefrom cannot again be placed in cold storage, is another very unreasonable proposition. The prohibition of re-storage of frozen goods after thawing and being exposed for sale would not be objectionable, but the form proposed would be a positive injury to the handling of our products and prevents the successive use of refrigeration in the marketing and distribution of our great perishable products.

Proposals Which Are Reasonable.

What, then, are the reasonable purposes of cold storage regulation to which we, as an association, can give our approval?

The first to be mentioned is provision for the proper preparation and handling of goods

(Concluded on page 43.)

Accuracy, Promptness and Personal Attention

WILEY & COMPANY
Analytical and Consulting Chemists

15 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.

Specialties: Analysis of Packing House Products, Tankages, etc.

ABOUT AMERICAN POTASH SUPPLIES.

Washington correspondents who prefer a "good story" to a truthful report of facts are said to be responsible for misquoting Secretary Wilson last week concerning alleged discoveries of extensive potash supplies in this country. Secretary Wilson claims that the message sent out by the press representatives has been distorted and no statement whatever was made by the Secretary's office that deposits had been located.

Last year Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the use of the Geological Survey to prosecute a search for potash deposits. A drill was set up at Fallon, Nevada, and a hole some 200 feet has been made. The Agricultural Department has \$12,500 available for similar purposes, and its work has been confined to a search for surface sources. According to statements made by Secretary Wilson, this is what has been discovered, but he will not state the exact location. The Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture has been working in the Death Valley regions and it is presumed that the "source of supply" has been located there, says the American Fertilizer.

George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, stated that no signs of potash had been discovered at Fallon, Nevada. The survey proposes to go down 1,000 feet, but as its funds are nearly exhausted, it is not known whether this much can be accomplished or not. The German potash deposits are on the average encountered at rarely less than 900 feet down.

The reports from Washington have been confirmed from other sources, and it appears as though there is really but little hope at the moment of securing a large supply of potash in the West.

The search for potash has developed a bad feature, says the American Fertilizer. A number of companies have been formed of late with large capitalization to mine potash, both in the United States and Canada, and several of these are known to be nothing more or less than wildcat schemes to enrich the promoters. Highly colored press dispatches should hereafter be heavily discounted.

Even should large deposits be located, it is necessary to call attention to but a few

difficulties that would beset prospective producing companies. The freight rate from Nevada to the Atlantic Coast is \$26 a ton; the ocean freight from Germany to the Atlantic Coast is \$2 per ton. Those who followed the potash controversy closely will recall that one of the mines during the dispute made the announcement that it could produce muriate of potash at \$8 per ton at the mine. This salt sells for \$38.05 at present. A find of large deposits of potash might result in the lowering of the syndicate's price, but American miners would face difficulties in competing with the foreign product.

MAKING COLD PROCESS SOAP.

(Concluded from page 18.)

will spoil the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good as fresh for soap-making purposes.

If the soap turns out streaky and uneven, it has not been thoroughly mixed. If very sharp to the taste, too much soda has been used. If soft, mild and greasy, too little soda has been used. In either case, it must be thrown into a pan and brought to a boil with a little more water. In the first case boiling is all that is necessary; in the other instances a very little fat or a little more of the caustic soda must be added to the water.

These things will never happen, however, if the directions are exactly followed. And after the soap has been made several times, with the experience thus gained the process is extremely easy, and the result will be always a good batch of soap.

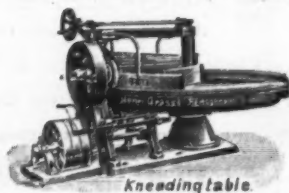
Beef tallow makes the hardest soap; mutton fat a rather softer soap. Ordinary household fat or drippings will make a nice soap, and in many places can be obtained at a low cost. Such grease, however, must be carefully examined for salt, which it often contains.

It will be evident that any smaller quantity of soap can be made according to the above directions, by taking the ingredients in exact proportions.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Pro-

BUTTERINE MACHINERY

Only Grasso's Butterine Machinery

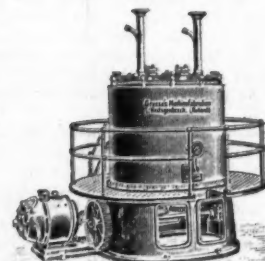


Kneading table.

produces a high-grade butterine and remunerative results.

We are specialists since 1870. Nearly all butterine factories throughout the world are working with our special machines. In the U. S. they are in use at all the factories.

Prices and full information free on application



GRASSO'S MACHINE WORKS

Established 1858

BOIS-LE-DUC. (Holland)

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Futures Continue Strong—Trading More Active—Hog Receipts Irregular—Weights Disappointing—Some Cholera Reports—Fresh Meats Trade Good.

The future market has continued to advance, showing a gain of about \$1 a bbl. since the opening of the month, while the advance in lard has been $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb. and ribs nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb. The advance in the market has been the result of growing confidence in the product situation notwithstanding the heavy movement of hogs. In fact, the movement of hogs seems to have been, strange it may appear, one of the bullish factors.

The reason for this is the apprehension that the movement of hogs is directly at the expense of the supplies to be merchandized later. This, it is feared, will result in a material falling off in the supply of live hogs to be marketed as the winter season advances, and the situation in this respect is having a marked influence on the entire product situation.

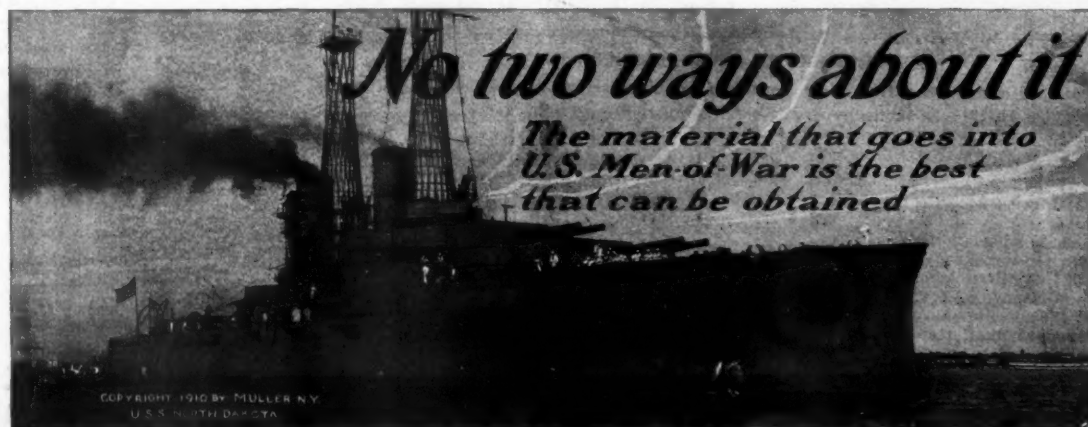
Another factor which may have considerable influence on the entire situation is the belief that the total number of hogs in the country is by no means keeping pace from year to year with the growth of the demand. The Census Bureau statistics of hogs on the farm as reported for April 15, 1910, showed a falling off of nearly 5,000,000 hogs compared with the total of 10 years ago. The aggregate number as reported was 58,000,632 of spring pigs and other hogs compared with a grand total of 62,868,641 on April 15, 1900. The natural growth of the population in the ten years should have brought about a proportionate increase in the number of live hogs in the country in order that the supply of products should have been commensurate with the increase in the consumption. Of course, it has been known for the past few years that such increase was not taking place, and the level of prices has been influenced accordingly.

Another factor which has been influential in bringing about a higher level of prices has been the knowledge that the stocks of product were not accumulating proportionate to the number of hogs coming to market. This has been due in part to the active demand for fresh meats. The consumption in this way has been large and the country is absorbing a very large proportion of the product in this manner. The total stock of cut meat at the five principal packing points decreased during the month of October in round numbers 21,000,000 lbs., a loss of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compared with October 1. The packing during the month of October was materially more than last year, but owing to the lighter weight the proportionate yield of product did not keep pace with the number of hogs killed.

A factor which has also been influential has been the apprehension of spreading hog cholera. Of course the season of the year has arrived when the spread will naturally be restricted by the temperature, but reports have been coming in every few days which have proved more or less of a disturbing influence. The very size of the movement of hogs and the weights have also been construed as a bullish factor, as it is believed that the movement is at the expense of the movement later on. The average weight at

Chicago for the week past was 203 lbs., against 234 lbs. last year, a decrease of 31 lbs., or nearly 15 per cent. This decrease in weight makes up for a good many in number, and should be carefully considered in all ideas of marketing of hogs. The average price for the past week was \$6.28 per hundred. This week there has been some improvement in prices resulting from the higher product market, notwithstanding the fact that the actual receipts have continued very liberal. The average for the corresponding week last year was \$8 per hundred, and the average for the past ten years was \$5.96. The total Western receipts at six leading points for the past week were 145,000 more than last year, or over 50 per cent. increase. The receipts of cattle on the other hand were less than last year, and the receipts of sheep but slightly more than last year.

The question which naturally every one interested in the product market or the distribution of meats and lards is whether the recent advance in price has been sufficient to stimulate an increased movement of hogs from the country on one hand, and to decrease the distribution of product. The prices which prevailed during the early summer did result in an accumulation of lard up to the beginning of August. The world stocks of lard more than doubled from the first of March to the beginning of August, but since that time there has been a very heavy falling off. The gain from March 1 to August 1 was 218,000 tes., while the decrease from August 1 to November 1 was 159,000 tes. In the same way the stock of meats at the five principal Western points



So we are proud to tell you that

NONPAREIL CORKBOARD INSULATION

has been installed on more than thirty of Uncle Sam's finest battleships.

Three carloads were used on the "North Dakota" in insulating her cold storage rooms and powder magazines, which are kept cool by means of mechanical refrigeration.

Nonpareil Corkboard is recognized everywhere as the standard form of cold storage insulation.

You take no chances when you use it. It solves the insulation problem. Catalogue is yours for the asking.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Insulation Department

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Branches in the large cities

beginning February 1 at 162,000,000 lbs., increased to 321,000,000 lbs. on July 1, dropping to 148,000,000 lbs. November 1. The prices which prevailed the latter part of the summer and during the fall resulted in an increase in distribution sufficiently large to bring about this decrease in stocks, notwithstanding the enormous packing of hogs during the period.

Western hog slaughtering for the week was reported at 640,000 against 540,000 the previous week, and 415,000 last year; since November 1 total is 1,265,000, against 895,000 last year.

BEEF.—Prices are very firm, with heavy cuts scarce. Cattle receipts are light, and the weights are not satisfactory. Quoted: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$12.50@13; packet, \$13@13.50; extra India mess, \$20.50@21.

PORK.—Prices have been advanced with the higher future. Mess is quoted at \$17.50 @18; clear, \$17.25@18.25; family, \$20.50@21.50.

LARD.—Prices are firmly held with the advance at the interior, but trade is quiet and buyers are showing disposition to hold off. City steam, 9½@9¼c.; Middle West, \$9.35@9.45; Western, \$9.60; refined Continent, \$9.85; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound lard, 7¼@7½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 15, 1911:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 25,180 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 13,800 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 1,575 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,708 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 517 lbs.; Gelfe, Sweden, 31,075 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 136,413 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 92,413 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 64,489 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 5,787 lbs.; Havre, France, 109,885 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,931 lbs.; Hull, England, 189,680 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 757,930 lbs.; Puerto, Mexico, 1,007 lbs.; Stockton, England, 6,084 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 220,500 lbs.;

Barbados, W. I., 2,527 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,088 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 10,028 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,945 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,514 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 924 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 639 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 1,786 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 924 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,317 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 247,300 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 53,537 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,318 lbs.; Hull, England, 285,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 19,034 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,757 lbs.; London, England, 76,888 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 702,431 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 21,376 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,881 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 1,066 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,949 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,486 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 5,258 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 6,690 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 637 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,322 lbs.; Southampton, England, 106,458 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 782 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,308 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 1,136 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 17,750 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 3,934 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 1,725 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 338,352 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 133,400 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 8,000 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,000 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 11,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 13,110 lbs.; Bristol, England, 22,400 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 22,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 23,900 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 12,860 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 9,281 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,722 lbs.; Cochabamba, Bolivia, 2,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 8,850 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 16,800 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 6,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,795 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 27,285 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 59,037 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 428,610 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 19,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 9,150 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,840 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 92,003 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 569,178 lbs.; Havre, France, 339,192 lbs.; Hull, England, 157,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 49,334 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,820 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 69,200 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,342 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 7,856 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 41,623 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 584,129 lbs.; London, England, 1,153,535 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 13,333 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba,

8,525 lbs.; Middlesbore, England, 2,800 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 5,600 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 30,914 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 13,257 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 224,300 lbs.; Port Empedocle, 18,188 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 48,876 lbs.; Puntarenas, Chile, 20,004 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 580,315 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 26,168 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 121,735 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11,220 lbs.;

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, November 11, 1911, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '10, to Nov. 11, 1911.
	Week ending Nov. 11, 1911.	Week ending Nov. 12, 1910.	
United Kingdom..	543	171	1,108
Continent	376	362	523
So. & Cen. Am....	127	323	437
West Indies	562	631	1,487
Br. No. Am. Col..	1,114	506	1,618
Other countries ..	22	14	22
Total	2,744	2,007	5,195

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	5,391,325	4,181,850	11,153,425
Continent	473,030	457,800	1,067,280
So. & Cen. Am....	167,800	107,275	236,275
West Indies	426,975	328,075	615,825
Br. No. Am. Col..	5,250	9,200	8,850
Other countries ..	9,200	2,400	10,800
Total	6,473,580	5,036,600	13,092,255

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,992,950	3,921,050	10,051,965
Continent	4,245,900	1,032,400	9,073,850
So. & Cen. Am....	510,300	460,600	1,049,600
West Indies	576,200	1,069,650	1,585,700
Br. No. Am. Col..	9,700	14,170	15,400
Other countries ..	70,400	55,280	71,400
Total	7,405,450	6,583,070	21,847,915

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,354	3,212,555	6,233,400
Boston	50	578,025	196,500
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	339,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	619,550
New Orleans	290	221,000	353,000
Galveston .....	.....	75,000	22,000
Montreal	50	2,272,000	1,542,000
Total week	2,744	6,473,580	9,405,450
Previous week ...	2,451	6,618,675	12,442,665
Two weeks ago ...	2,049	7,472,725	10,791,835
Cor. week last y'r	2,007	5,036,600	6,583,070

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '10, to Nov. 11, '11.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	1,039,000	815,200	223,800
Meats, lbs.	13,062,255	9,286,200	3,806,055
Lard, lbs.	21,847,915	12,067,083	9,680,832

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	10c.	12c.	@14c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@45c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

E. S. GRANT

Pork and Beef Products

LARD, TALLOW AND GREASES A SPECIALTY

25 Swift Building Cincinnati, O.

W. B. CASSELL

BROKER

Provisions, Cottonseed Oil, Dressed Beef and Fresh Pork Cuts

BALTIMORE

NEW YORK

ARTHUR DYER

BROKER

Provisions and Cotton Oil

CASH AND FUTURES

438 Produce Exchange New York

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, November 11, 1911, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Lusitania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	321	.....	.....	.....	183	1200
Cedric, Liverpool	662	.....	.....	3118	.....	105	220	520	4596
Minnehaha, London .....	.....	834	.....	.....	.....	101	65	265	11368
New York, Southampton .....	.....	50	.....	465	.....	.....	20	200	1150
New York City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	215	.....	723	.....	105	150	25	20
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	165	.....	623	2975
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	4869	2455	.....	50	.....	144	.....	695	11825
Uranium, Rotterdam	3420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	4915	600	.....	160	120	215	326	326	2600
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	50	70
Hellig Olav, Baltic .....	.....	1140	.....	210	.....	300	.....	135	7819
La Lorraine, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	100	1800
Chicago, Havre	1648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	1385
Caroline, Havre	7873	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	550
Mont Ventoux, Bordeaux	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	4402
Mont Ventoux, Dunkirk	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madonna, Marseilles	448	1543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duca degli Abruzzi, Mediter'ean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Oceanica, Mediterranean	1994	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	288	90
Carpattia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Total	25185	9425	.....	5507	120	1635	831	4285	54380

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF
ALL GRADES

TALLOW & GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Although there was an absence of definite trend to the tallow market during the past week, most authorities conceded that the undertone was less steady. Developments, however, were not of an important nature, with trading comparatively quiet and confined to domestic consumers. Purchases by candle-makers and soap concerns represented the entire inquiry, but it was apparent that the absorption from the latter interests was in excess of all other demand. The foreign situation presents but little feature at present. The fact, however, that interests abroad have shown a further slackening at the expense of low grade tallow was not a stimulating feature. The weekly auction sale at London had little influence, and was in line with early predictions. There were 600 casks offered for sale, of which approximately all but a quarter were disposed of at prices 6d. lower than those of the previous week.

With the holiday season close at hand there is little inclination to anticipate an important revival of interest or startling price changes. The cattle situation is still recognized as one making for stability of prices, and mainly as a result of this, there are no important accumulations reported. As an offset, however, the tendency on the part of consumers is to replenish along very conservative lines, and although it is generally admitted that the market is resting upon a fair supply and demand basis, there is an indisposition towards preparing for forward requirements at this time. Prime city quoted at 6½c. asked in hhds.; country, 6¼@7c. in tcs.; as to quality, and specials, 7½c. in hhds.

STEARINE.—In view of the general steadiness of greases, etc., the sagging tendency of oleostearine is rather surprising, and still lacks convincing explanation. Some authorities assert that fair stocks held by compound lard manufacturers accounts for the absence of important demand from that source despite some improvement in their business, in reflection of the higher pure lard market. Prices quoted at 9¼@9½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are firmly held, with a moderate jobbing demand. Quota-

tions: For 20 cold test, 95c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 79c.; prime, 65c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues quiet, with buyers showing but limited interest. Offerings are moderate, however, and there is no pressure on the market. Choice is quoted at 12½c.; New York, medium, 9¼c.; Rotterdam, 68 florins.

LARD OIL.—The market is quiet, but held steadily with the firmness in lard. Prices are quoted, 80@82c.

GREASE.—Trade is without interest. Sales are in small lots, and the demand is readily satisfied. Quotations: Yellow, 5½@5¾c.; bone, 5½@6¾c.; house, 5¼@6c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull and without feature. Yellow, 5½@6½c., and white, 6½@6¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The spot market has weakened on a little reselling abroad, and a little more pressure to realize on spot goods. The edible demand is maintained, however, in Europe and the consumption is of full volume. Offerings to arrive are also a little more liberal. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 11½@12c.; November-December coast shipment, 10¼@10½c.; Ceylon, spot, 10@10½c.; shipment, 10c., November-December.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and a little easier, with the demand of a rather conservative volume. Quoted: Prime red, spot, 7@7½c.; do., to arrive, 7c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼@8c.; do., to arrive, 7½@7¾c.; palm kernels, 9@9¼c.; shipments, 8½@9c.

CORN OIL.—Prices are steady, with the demand rather moderate. Prices are quoted at \$6.30.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull and a little easier with linseed oil. Owing to the unsettled conditions in the Far East the offerings of both oil and beans are small and supplies are mostly reshipments from Europe. Spot is quoted at 7½@7¾c.; while shipment oil is 7@7¼c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Southampton, England, 201,421 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 17,600 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 39,512 lbs.; W. Hartlepool, England, 376,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Genoa, Italy, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 6 bbls.; London, England, 6 bbls.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 76 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 101 bbls., 20 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 53 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 20 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 128 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 26 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 375 bbls., 48 tcs.; London, England, 55 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 38 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 25 bbls.; Port au

Prince, W. I., 546 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 7 tcs., 59 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Gibraltar, Spain, 200 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 25 pa.; London, England, 39 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 15, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 120 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 103 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 20 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 20 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 tcs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 16 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 190 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 91 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 106 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 83 bbls., 9 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 5 bbls., 11 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs., 10 bbls.; London, England, 50 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 31 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 70 tcs.; Port Limon, C. R., 20 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8 bbls., 30 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 139 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 70 tcs.

FRESH MEAT.—Cristobal, Panama, 21,490 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9,241 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 76,531 lbs.; Southampton, England, 108,467 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 25 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 180 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 106 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 240 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 110 tcs.; London, England, 110 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,379 lbs.; Southampton, England, 340 tcs.; Tripoli, Africa, 15 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 26,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,200 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,900 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,090 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,500 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,750 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,087 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 25,019 lbs.; Santa Marta, 900 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,825 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 57,653 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,471 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 4,300 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,264 lbs.; London, England, 131,296 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15,470 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Glasgow, Scotland, 60 tcs. **TONGUE.**—Liverpool, England, 95 pa.; London, England, 510 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Barbados, W. I., 39 cs.; Bristol, England, 550 pa.; Colon, Panama, 7 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 pkgs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 200 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 215 pa.; 100 cs.; Dunkirk, France, 25 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 436 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 386 pa.; Hull, England, 706 pkgs.; Havana, Cuba, 81 cs.; 10 pa.; Havre, France, 20 cs.; London, England, 5,174 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 495 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 42 cs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 27 pa.; Port au Prince, W. I., 14 pa.; Savanilla, Colombia, 60 cs.; Southampton, England, 60 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 73 pa.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, November 16.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 61¼ marks; butter oil, 62 marks; summer yellow, December, 56 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, November 16.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33¼ florins; choice summer white and butter oil, 36 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, November 16.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 70¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, November 16.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 70½ francs; prime winter yellow, 76½ francs; choice summer white oil, 75 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, November 16.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 28¼s.; summer yellow, 28½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., November 16.—Cottonseed oil market easier; prime crude, 35c. Prime crude 8 per cent. meal firm at \$25 short ton. Hulls more active, \$5.25 loose, \$7.25 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., November 16.—Crude cottonseed oil easier; 33c. November-December; 33½c. January-February; offerings increasing; demand light. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady, \$28.75 long ton, ship's side. Prime 7½ per cent. sacked cake dull, \$25.75 long ton, ship's side. Hulls firmer, \$6 loose, \$7.25 sacked, New Orleans.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 16.—Crude cottonseed oil, 33½@34c.; tone steady. Meal, \$22.50, f. o. b. mills; hulls \$6, Atlanta, loose.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., November 16.—Crude cottonseed oil, 33½c. bid.; Carolina mills asking 34c.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., November 16.—Market firm but very quiet. Prime crude cottonseed oil, 33@33½c.; choice loose cake, \$25.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ADDIT SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & R STS.
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.B.C., 4th AND 5th
EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS"

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION



**SPECIFY GENUINE JENKINS DISCS FOR YOUR VALVES IF
YOU WISH GUARANTEED SERVICE**

The materials used in their manufacture are the best that can be obtained, and are compounded with great accuracy. Jenkins Discs are made of hard composition for steam use, while softer discs are made expressly for water, gas or air service. If in doubt at any time as to the proper kind to use, write us. We shall be glad to give your requirements our particular attention.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, November 15, 1911.—The market seemed to be the only factor in this market during the past week. On the daily advance, in the former market, short covering and Western buying advanced this market 10 to 20 from the early low levels with nearby deliveries in greater demand. The easing off in the lard market later caused some long liquidation and a sympathetic decline here of 5 to 7 points. And again today another sympathetic recovering of very nearly all of the decline. The volume of trading, however, during the whole week was comparatively small, and to a great extent professional and of a switching character. Europe still continues to show no interest in cotton oil. The domestic consumer, however, is buying freely, although only from hand to mouth for nearby deliveries. The compound lard manufacturers and packers in general continue heavy buyers of both crude and refined oil figuring the price cheap enough, in comparison to pure lard and other greases to stock up, notwithstanding the fact that the compound trade is dull as is indicated by the further decline in oleo stearine of ¼c. to 9¼c. per pound.

The crude markets have been exceedingly strong all week, holders refusing to accept less than 4.54 in the Southeast and Valley, at which figure considerable oil changed hands. Texas seems to be the weakest crude market with the highest sale reported 4.44 and 4.40 bid. The situation at the close of

the week is too mixed to venture an opinion as to what will happen next.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10% @11c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10% @11c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 11c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9¾c.

FAT-MEN

ALL GRADES OF
ANIMAL
AND
VEGETABLE
FATS

STERNE & SON CO.

JUST BROKERS
Postal Telegraph Building
Chicago

STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASES - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices steady but Sentiment Bearish—Spot Situation Shows Comparative Strength—Crude Prices Maintained—Firm Lard Market a Factor—Consumptive Demand not Large—Big Oil Yields Expected.

Evidently the enormous forward engagements of the large refining interests have not been overtaken as yet. This feature is most clearly reflected in the latent strength of the spot situation, where there are absolutely no signs of important accumulations. To assume other than crude is plentiful in the South, would be illogical, but nevertheless offerings from the mills undergo ready absorption. Just for how long a time such conditions will continue is a matter of opinion at present, but in the meanwhile, the ability of the market to assimilate offerings tends to impart a firm undertone to the price list. Well informed authorities do not profess surprise at prevailing conditions as regards the available amount of oil for immediate use. It is asserted that in nearly eight seasons of ten, early shipments from the South cause but a minimum of pressure, and that until the early part of December or the beginning of the New Year stocks held are not burdensome. Last year, it will be remembered, was an exception, but conditions were quite different from those existing as

of today. At that time prices were considerably higher, but more important was the attempted squeeze of the October option which resulted in a great deal of oil eagerly purchased and sold in the local future market for delivery. Subsequently, with the failure of the bull campaign, this oil was left to be disposed of to the best possible advantage, and stocks were replenished at an unusually early date.

The current disposition is to anticipate an easing of the tension of the spot situation this season at about the Christmas period. These assertions are based largely upon the idea that there will be no radical change in the attitude of consuming interests in the immediate future. It is quite apparent that should an urgent demand spring up from any particular quarter, the chances of supplies multiplying rapidly would not be great or at least would be postponed to a somewhat later date. Meanwhile, there is some diminution in the inquiry from domestic sources, but trade transpiring as a whole is regarded as quite satisfactory, with prices still viewed favorably by soap-making concerns. The betterment noticed in the pure lard market has had a stimulating influence in compound lard circles, and while the inquiry from this source was not inordinate,

purchases were very fair. The foreign situation, however, has not displayed any improvement as far as buying of American oil is concerned, in fact, scattering reports of reselling by foreign holders are still to be received. Underlying conditions on the other hand have not been altered materially so as to believe in other than a record year in the amount consumed by all sources, but against this is the practical assurance of an immense production, which temporarily seems to outweigh the probabilities of the record consuming inquiry and is reflected in the predominance of bearish opinions prevalent.

There are some authorities already predicting that the attitude of crude mills in selling only for immediate shipment will result in a lengthy season, and that crushing of oil will continue for a longer period than in any other season. These interests are emphatic in their claims that conservative buying is the best policy at present, as a large crop of cotton has virtually been secured, while the amount of oil to be consumed is still an unknown factor. However, were the crushing season further advanced or near an end, it is not at all improbable but that a more optimistic feeling would prevail relative to prices of oil. Operators who entertain bullish opinions on oil for the latter part of the season base their contentions largely upon the belief that the crop has been over-estimated, that the hog situation is bullish, present levels of cottonseed oil and the foreign crop situation will result in the usage of all surplus oil produced.

To date it is probable that there have been

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

more than 11,700,000 bales ginned, and expectations for a showing of in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 bales by the Census Bureau next week are quite general. To November 1 there were 9,968,000 bales, and in the event of ginning progressing at the same rate as in the large crop year of 1908-09, or 1,400,000 bales from November 1 to November 14, indications would still point to a yield in excess of 15,000,000 bales. This is assuming that ginning will continue at the same ratio during the balance of the season as during 1908-09, and of course includes linters, etc. At the beginning of the season 14½ million bales of actual cotton was counted on by the bears, and allowing for a crush of 65 per cent., it was shown that there could easily be a record home and foreign consuming demand (unofficially placed at 3,125,000 bbls.) and yet leave a surplus of oil at the end of the season, so that any enlargement upon the early estimates would add to the probable surplus.

Closing prices, Saturday, November 11, 1911.—Spot, \$5.75@5.80; November, \$5.73@5.75; December, \$5.63@5.64; January, \$5.62@5.64; February, \$5.66@5.67; March, \$5.68@5.70; April, \$5.71@5.75; May, \$5.77@5.79. Futures closed quiet at 1 to 4 decline. Sales were: November, 200, \$5.74@5.73; December, 500, \$5.63@5.62; March, 200, \$5.70@5.66. Total sales, 900. Good off, \$5.40@5.75; off, \$5.40@5.74; winter, \$6.50@7; summer, \$5.80@6.20; prime crude, S. E., \$4.47@4.54; prime crude, valley, \$4.47@4.54; prime crude, Texas, \$4.47@4.54.

Monday, November 13, 1911.—Spot, \$5.80@5.90; November, \$5.79@5.81; December, \$5.68@5.69; January, \$5.66@5.67; February, \$5.68@5.70; March, \$5.71@5.73; April, \$5.72@5.73; May, \$5.77@5.81. Futures closed at 1 to 6 advance. Sales were: November, 1,600, \$5.82@5.76; December, 900, \$5.71@5.66; January, 2,800, \$5.70@5.67; February, 500, \$5.72@5.70; March, 2,400, \$5.74@5.71. Total sales, 3,000. Good off, \$5.50@5.80; off, \$5.40@5.77; winter, \$6.40@7; summer, \$5.80@6.30; prime crude, S. E., \$4.50@4.57; prime crude, valley, \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, Texas, \$4.47@4.54.

Tuesday, November 14, 1911.—Spot, \$5.77@5.90; November, \$5.76@5.79; December, \$5.65@5.66; January, \$5.62@5.64; February, \$5.64@5.67; March, \$5.66@5.67; April, \$5.67@5.71; May, \$5.74@5.77. Futures closed at 3 to 5 decline. Sales were: November, 1,400, \$5.79@5.77; December, 1,200, \$5.65@5.66; January, 400, \$5.63; March, 1,400, \$5.70@5.66; May, 1,500, \$5.78@5.76. Total sales, 5,500. Good off, \$5.40@5.77; off, \$5.40@5.77; winter, \$6; summer, \$6.06@7; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54; prime crude, valley, \$4.54; prime crude, Texas, \$4.47@4.54.

Wednesday, November 15, 1911.—Spot, \$5.82@5.90; November, \$5.81@5.85; December, \$5.69@5.70; January, \$5.66@5.67; Feb-

ruary, \$5.66@5.70; March, \$5.69@5.71; April, \$5.70@5.75; May, \$5.77@5.80. Futures closed at 2 to 5 advance. Sales were: November, 500, \$5.79; December, 1,400, \$5.69@5.66; January, 1,500, \$5.66@5.63; February, 100, \$5.66; March, 2,700, \$5.71@5.68; May, 400, \$5.78@5.77. Total sales, 6,700. Good off, \$5.60@5.90; off, \$5.60@5.90; winter, \$6.50@6.70; summer, \$5.80; prime crude, S. E., \$4.47@4.53; prime crude, valley, \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, Texas, \$4.43@4.50.

Thursday, November 16, 1911.—Spot, \$5.90@6; November, \$5.88@5.90; December, \$5.68@5.68; January, \$5.63@5.66; February, \$5.65@5.68; March, \$5.68@5.70; April, \$5.71@5.73; May, \$5.78@5.80. Futures closed at 3 decline to 8 advance. Sales were: November, 1,100, \$5.81@5.88; December, 1,700, \$5.65@5.66; January, 900, \$5.63@5.64; March, 2,900, \$5.67@5.70; April, 100, \$5.72; May, 700, \$5.76@5.80. Total sales, 7,400. Good off, \$5.60@5.90; off, \$5.60@5.90; winter, \$6.50@6.80; summer, \$5.95@6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$4.47@4.54; prime crude, valley, \$4.47@4.54; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40@4.47.

COTTONSEED OIL IN TURKEY.

During the year ended August 31, 1911, the imports of American cottonseed oil into Turkey amounted to more than 36,000 barrels, as against 11,000 during the previous year. As the price this year ruled higher, the gain is the more noteworthy; the 36,000 barrels represented just about \$1,000,000.

Of the total, Constantinople took 23,000 barrels, Smyrna 6,500, Saloniki 4,000, Dedeagadj 1,300, Beirut 1,250, while the rest was distributed among Ismid, Gallipoli, Trebizond and Cavalla. The outlook for the immediate future is not bright, as the olive crops in the Levant this year promise well. However, it is not believed that this fact will affect the trade in cottonseed oil to any considerable extent, as the uses to which it is put are constantly multiplying.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Watch the "Wanted" page for business chances.

GRANT ARTHUR & ROUNDEY

Members
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
American Meat Packers Association

BROKERS

PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Packing House Products Cotton Seed Oil

Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton Seed Oil and Provisions for cash and future deliveries

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Cable Address:
PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: (IVORYDALE, O.
FORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.)

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

COTTON SEED OIL

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to November 15, 1911, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Aberdeen, Scotland	29	29	25
Acacujita, Salvador	—	111	76
Accra, W. Africa	—	10	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	50	171	—
Algon Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	11
Amapola, Honduras	—	6	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	45	—
Ancona, Italy	—	80	34
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	80
Antilla, Cuba	—	24	—
Antofagasta, Chile	5	5	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	837	405
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arica, Chile	76	138	13
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	10
Auckland, New Zealand	77	676	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	—	2
Azuu, W. I.	—	244	267
Bahia, Brazil	90	99	—
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	14	—
Barbados, W. I.	42	254	—
Belra, E. Africa	—	9	114
Belrut, Syria	—	0	150
Bergen, Norway	150	300	50
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	—	95	—
Braila, Roumania	—	200	150
Bremen, Germany	—	700	30
Buenos Aires, A. R.	18	1,547	390
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	10
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	345	85
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	10
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	303	356	81
Christiania, Norway	—	1,900	150
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	14	21
Colon, Panama	44	420	411
Constantinople, Turkey	—	1,500	3,000
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,650	125
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	38	—
Corral, Ireland	—	—	104
Cristobal, Panama	30	30	—
Crucabo, Leeward Islands	—	46	—
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	115	80
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	76	2
Demerara, Br. Guiana	26	466	345
Dominica, W. I.	—	33	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	150
Dublin, Ireland	100	825	1,275
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	—
Fiume, Austria	—	250	200
Galatz, Roumania	—	750	200
Genoa, Italy	125	2,934	1,855
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	—
Glasgow, Scotland	375	1,725	200
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	19	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	527	1,585
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	2	—
Hamburg, Germany	350	1,805	25
Havana, Cuba	—	118	35
Haute, France	—	1,920	—
Hull, England	300	300	—
Iquique, Chile	—	72	—
Kingston, W. I.	20	671	62
Koenigsberg, Germany	25	25	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	180	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	27
Leghoro, Italy	675	1,014	27
Liverpool, England	3,800	4,275	1,800
London, England	100	2,108	42
Macoris, Br. Dom.	—	354	8
Malmö, Sweden	—	50	—
Malta, Island of	120	285	6
Manchester, England	—	925	60

Maraibo, Venezuela	5	5	—	Hull, England	—	—	50
Marseilles, France	—	825	2,400	Liverpool, England	1,700	3,850	200
Marthinique, W. I.	294	732	566	London, England	—	4,816	2,650
Mataus, W. I.	—	19	10	Manchester, England	—	—	550
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	—	Marseilles, France	850	900	50
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	39	Port Limon, C. R.	—	00	—
Messina, Italy	—	71	—	Rotterdam, Holland	5,000	17,682	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	29	17	Stavanger, Norway	—	—	330
Montevideo, Uruguay	36	502	599	Tampico, Mexico	—	70	150
Naples, Italy	25	495	275	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	350	150
Newcastle, England	—	75	—	Total	7,811	34,731	5,692
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10	From Galveston.			
Panama, Panama	—	—	3				
Panderna, Asia	—	250	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	837	—
Patras, Greece	—	150	—	Havana, Cuba	—	25	—
Piraeus, Greece	—	10	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	200	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	33	36	Total	—	1,062	—
Port au Prince, W. I.	13	56	53	From Savannah.			
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	3	—				
Port Limon, Costa Rica	5	131	102	Antwerp, Belgium	—	306	101
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	18	Bremen, Germany	51	51	—
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	239	—	Cork, Ireland	—	—	50
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	400	400	4	Hamburg, Germany	—	941	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	50	—	Havre, France	—	1,400	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	243	658	Liverpool, England	103	2,132	1,341
Rodosto, A. E.	—	85	—	London, England	—	51	—
Rotterdam, Holland	3,940	5,940	4,214	Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,332	608
St. John, N. F.	—	49	24	Total	154	7,213	2,100
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	82	—	From Newport News.			
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	10	10				
Salonica, Turkey	40	390	200	Hamburg, Germany	—	775	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	—	41	Total	—	775	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	152	100	From Norfolk.			
Santos, Brazil	—	132	38				
Savanilla, Colombia	—	3	—	Glasgow, Scotland	400	400	50
Smyrna, Turkey	—	465	95	Liverpool, England	—	945	—
Southampton, England	—	100	—	London, England	—	150	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	100	50	Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,400	—
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	24	13	Total	400	2,955	50
Sydney, Australia	—	62	—	From All Other Ports.			
Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—				
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—	Canada	—	116	2,074
Trebizonde, Armenia	—	—	66	Liverpool, England	2,399	2,399	—
Trieste, Austria	—	3,260	700	Mexico (including overland)	2,068	10,382	6,685
Trinidad, Island of	—	102	117	Total	4,487	12,897	8,758
Valparaiso, Chile	309	1,819	323	Recapitulation.			
Venice, Italy	—	2,125	710				
Vera Cruz, Mexico	4	37	21	From New York	11,594	52,561	28,195
Wellington, New Zealand	—	—	32	From New Orleans	7,811	34,731	5,692
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—	From Galveston	—	1,062	—
Total	11,594	52,561	28,195	From Baltimore	—	350	350
From New Orleans.				From Philadelphia	—	180	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,900	—	From Savannah	154	7,213	2,100
Belfast, Ireland	—	60	—	From Newport News	—	775	—
Bremen, Germany	—	210	30	From Norfolk	400	2,955	50
Christiania, Norway	—	1,380	1,150	From all other ports	4,487	12,897	8,758
Colon, Panama	—	—	27	Total	24,446	113,024	45,145
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	375	—				
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200				
Genoa, Italy	—	274	—				
Glasgow, Scotland	100	350	—				
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	150	—				
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,715	805				
Havana, Cuba	161	459	—				
Havre, France	—	50	—				



SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL & MACHINERY
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY
THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

AMERICAN MEAT CANS



**Round and Rectangular
Straight and Tapered**



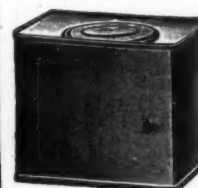
With or Without Key Opening



**All Sizes and Styles for Corned
Beef, Roast Beef, Potted Ham,
Tongue, Sausage, Tripe, Veal,
Bacon, Chicken, etc.**



***Quality of Material and
Workmanship Unsurpassed***



AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

MONTREAL

Local Offices in all Large Cities

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues strong, especially on branded cows, which have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. recently, as previously noted in late sales of these up to 14c. Other descriptions are unchanged, but packers are talking 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for any November light native cows, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than last sales of these. Most packers, however, have no November light native cows to offer. Some October Colorados are also held at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. premium. Native steers are strong but quiet. There is a small supply of early December salting obtainable ahead at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and last sales were at this figure, but no further transactions are noted. Late December salting is being offered ahead at 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but these are neglected. Texas steers have been taken freely in recent sales, previously noted; but there are still some October heavy Texas on the market which are held at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Last sales of heavy Texas were at 15c. for late October and 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for early November, while lights brought 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., extremes 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Butt brands are steady at 15c. for November salting, and last sales were at this price. Colorados are firm at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for November salting, and packers are not offering many of these. Two cars of Colorados are offered from Denver at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but are not wanted at that price, owing to the extra expense of receiving hides from that point. Although Colorados are supposed to be closely sold up and ahead there are some Octobers being offered, which are held at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded cows are about the strongest variety on the list, as shown by the large sale of 30,000 of late November and December salting at the advanced price of 14c., as noted yesterday. This sale included hides from Northern points, and was made by a big packer after he had refused a bid of 14c. for Ft. Worth, Kansas City and St. Louis stock alone. Previous to this sale another prominent packer had sold some Decembers from Southern points at 14c. The market is now well established at 14c., and the packers are mostly sold up to January on this variety. Native cows are firm. Heavy cows are still sold ahead at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and also light cows at 15c. One packer is reported to have declined 15c. for 2 cars of November light cows, which he is holding at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but no sales have as yet been reported at over 15c. Native bulls are nominal, but held higher. One packer is talking 14c. for December salting, and all of the other packers here are sold ahead to January. December salting is considered nominally quotable at about 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. It is reported that a large outside independent packer recently sold his fall take-off, including back salting, at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded bulls are nominal at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., including stock at Northern points.

Later.—November butt brands are held at 15c., but there is less demand, as large cattle receipts are causing more native steers and native cows to be made. One packer is reported, however, to have sold 2,000 October butt brands at 15c. November light native cows continue to be held at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and bids of 15c. were declined again today for these.

COUNTRY HIDES.—On account of the small supply of hides and the strong prices that are being paid for country butcher lots, some of the Chicago dealers are predicting that buffs and heavy cows may soon bring up to 14c., and extremes up to 15c., but there is also another side to the story which may indicate lower rather than higher prices in the near future. On the whole the situation is mixed. There are some easier spots in the market, as shown by a sale noted yesterday of a car of 45-lb. and up Northwestern cows at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Chicago freight, which was $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off, and these hides were sold by a dealer in a large city. There are also some offerings of hides from Eastern points at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. under the prices asked by Chicago dealers, and a car of outside city butcher buffs and heavy cows out of first salt has been sold at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., selected. Chicago dealers, however, say they are sold up close to receipts and cannot accumulate much stock. Buffs are quotable at

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., as per last sales of 40@60 and 40@55-lb. lots, but buyers claim that this shows a somewhat easier feeling on account of 40@45-lb. hides being included, which usually go with extremes. Some dealers are even talking 14c. for buffs, but the situation is mixed, and buyers claim they are offered buffs from here more freely at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., which they have refused to take, and some Pennsylvania buffs have been offered East at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy cows are held at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and some dealers talk 14c., but some buyers refuse to bid over 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Extremes are firm, and a sale is reported of 3 cars of these at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for December delivery. Heavy steers are quiet but firm at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and up to 14c. asked for good late receipt lots. Bulls range from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and mostly held firm at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with up to 12c. asked for good lots. Branded hides are strong and about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher, owing to the advance in packer branded cows.

Later.—The market is rather mixed. Following sales of buffs at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and extremes at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and extra choice extremes up to 15c., the dealers here are now asking 14c. for more buffs and 15c. for regular extremes. On the other hand, a Minneapolis dealer sold 1,000 extremes 25@45 lbs. at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., Chicago freight, and a small car of bulls sold at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. here that was held at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. right along. Calfskins are especially strong, and best Chicago cities are now held at 19c.

HORSEHIDES.—Market firm at from \$4 for mixed lots up to \$4.25 for all cities.

DRY HIDES.—Demand good and supplies small. Short trim heavy weights are bringing 21c. and upper leather stock 23c., with long trim selling at 1c. less.

CALFSKINS.—Market strong at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Chicago cities, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ @18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for outside cities, with some held at 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. mixed cities and choice countries 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and countries alone from 17@18c., according to lots, etc. Kips are firm at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15c. for countries and 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for outside cities and Chicago cities. Light calf range from \$1.15@1.30, the highest figure being for straight cities, and deacons range from 95c.@\$1.10.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market steady on late packer pelts at \$1@1.05, with some special selections, all heavies held \$1.10. Countries range from 50@80c., according to quality, etc.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties is active, and prices are firm. Further sales have been effected, cleaning up about all the stocks on the market. Sales include about 4,500 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for mountain varieties, which is an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. over the sales of last week, and brings the price back to where it was ten days ago. Other sales include 1,800 Cucutas at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., 1,000 La Guayras, Guantas, etc., on the basis of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for La Guayras, 425 Orinocos at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and about 700 Central Americans at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It will be noticed that the Cucutas noted above as selling at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. failed to bring any more than Puerto Cabellos, whereas a while ago Cucutas brought a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over Puerto Cabellos. There is practically nothing left in stock here outside of a few odds and ends, amounting to less than 1,000 hides, and the only arrival has been 847 Puerto Cabellos, etc., per S. S. Philadelphia. The River Plate market continues firm, but no further trading of account is noted. Some reports from Boston state that a fair sized block of Buenos Ayres was sold there recently at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., confirming the recent reports of sales at this price. Other importers who have offered Buenos Ayres at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. have not made sales. Reports on Calcutta buffalo hides quote Bazaar slaughters at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for slaughters, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for deads and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for rejections c. & f. basis.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Another sharp advance has occurred in the River Plate market, and one cable reports that 4,000 Sansinena steers sold at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. basis, including commissions, for Europe, which is a further rise over last week of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. No Sansinena cows were sold.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further sales have been reported, and the demand for branded hides is rather quiet. There is some accumulation of these. Some December native steers are offered at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but some buyers think that bids of 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for these would not be refused.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is in a very mixed state and difficult to quote accurately, owing to all kinds of prices being talked. As noted, sales of buffs are reported in Chicago at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and extremes at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and some choice extremes up to 15c., and Boston reports sales of buffs at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and extremes at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15c., but buyers here refuse to pay these prices, although Chicago is now holding buffs at 14c. and extremes at 15c., and Boston is also holding at these rates. One car of central Pennsylvania buffs is offered here at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and was not taken, and consequently buyers here are not taking about 7 cars of western Pennsylvania buffs, which are offered here at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Several cars of Ohio buffs that were also offered here at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. also remain unsold. According to conditions here the market is either weaker or the local buyers are entirely out of line with those in other sections.

CALFSKINS.—The market is very strong but unchanged on the basis of last sales of New York cities at \$1.60, \$2.10 and \$2.45. Outside cities are firmly held at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.30, and bids on choice lots of 5c. less have been refused. Countries held at \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.20.

Boston.

Sales of buffs are reported at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and extremes at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15c., and dealers are now talking 14c. for buffs and 15c. for more extremes. Southern range from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to sections.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 15, 1911.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; talc, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent. at 5@5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1.800 lbs., 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ @8c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 8c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; house grease, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; brown grease, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.

PACKERS BUTCHERS

OUR SPECIALTY

TALLOW AND GREASE

HIDES

JACOB STERN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE E. RAUH & SONS CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Hides, Skins and Tallow
DAYTON, OHIO.

Chicago Section

The immediate distribution of the \$211,000 firemen's relief fund is again in doubt.

No, Dina! Redress in court is not what you think it is. We advise you to redress.

They have not blamed the packers yet for the shortage of the two million head of Texas cattle.

"I like Pittsburgh, because when I get tired of it I can wash it off." Regards to Con Yeager.

It is estimated that the damage to property caused by rats approximates \$50,000,000 per year.

The three Zellers brothers have opened the Zellers Brothers Packing Company at Mattoon, Ill.

It was not fake butterine, but a fake butterine route, that brought Albert Ellis into the toils.

Judgment for \$15,341 has been entered against the Conkling Company, soap manufacturers.

The Adolph Hiemer Packing Company have reopened the old Corydon, Ind., plant for the slaughter of hogs.

Stocks of cut meats in Chicago and four other markets show a decrease of 20 million pounds during October.

Potash rumors are the order of the day. They are denied, however, by Secretary Wilson as fast as they appear.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending November 11, 1911, averaged 8.63 cents per pound.

A building permit was issued to the Independent Packing Company for the construction of a 1-story brick addition to cost \$18,000.

If this is a vice-investigation, what is a rear-investigation? And when a Chicago

policeman writes: "The patrolman who is honest never gets anywhere." Who does not?

Frank Petillon is the new manager of the Mendota, Ill., Rendering Works, which is owned by the A. Rogers Company of Aurora. Large improvements, including sanitary outfits, will be installed.

Why did our city sealer have to tell the creamery people that one pound of butter has sixteen ounces and may not weigh a hair less? Most people prefer to take it hairless, even at that loss.

Fruit growers complain thus: "Once more the cruel Board of Food and Drug Inspection is to blame. With callous indifference to the habits of orange growers, it decreed that the fruit must no longer be artificially colored." Such habits!

Resolutions condemning the use of chemicals in canned goods were adopted at a meeting of the National Cannery Association in the Hotel Sherman. The committee in charge appropriated \$5,000 for a campaign to have newspapers cease printing untrue accounts of poisoning where canned goods, etc., are concerned.

The preliminary preparations for the transformation of Dexter Pavillion for the big Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held from December 2 to 9, are well under way. The pavillion and the adjacent buildings in the Stockyards are being prepared for what is promised to be the largest livestock show Chicago ever witnessed.

The Jacksonville, Ill., Courier says: "The oleomargarine farce continues to be enacted the country over, much to the delight of the butter trust and to the sorrow of the consumer, who has to pay a price and a half for butter, eat white and uninviting oleo or go butterless all winter." Very true, except that he can get oleo that is not "white and uninviting," but tempting and appetizing—and cheap!

FERTILIZER MATERIAL MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Arthur L. Sardy.)

Chicago, November 15.—Business continues to be unusually quiet and dull for this time of the year, and while some inquiries are now beginning to come in, little or no actual trading is being done. Southern buyers claim that conditions in the South just now, and the low price of cottonseed meal in comparison with Western ammoniates, will have a tendency to curtail rather than increase the consumption of tankage and blood; also that cotton at 9c. against cotton at 15c. is bound to have its effect. This is a matter which time alone will tell, but in the meantime buyers are not filling their requirements at present and seem to be willing to pay higher prices later on, if necessary, when they actually need the goods.

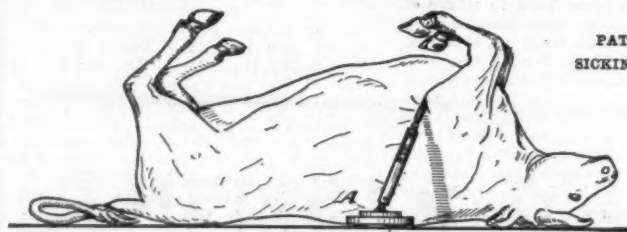
With conditions throughout the South as stated above, the ammoniate market has been very quiet, and quotations are slightly lower than before. With firm bids in hand some round lots of tankage could undoubtedly be bought at figures somewhat under market quotations. It looks as if now would be a good time for buyers to fill at least a portion of their requirements at fairly reasonable figures.

These are today's quotations for prompt shipment:

Ground blood.—Chicago, \$3; Charleston, \$3.35; Savannah, \$3.35; Columbus, \$3.35; Richmond, \$3.25; New Orleans, \$3.25; Atlanta, \$3.32½; Baltimore, \$3.25; Macon, \$3.35; Birmingham, \$3.30; Nashville, \$3.22½; Norfolk, \$3.25; Montgomery, \$3.32½.

Ground tankage.—Chicago, \$2.65 and 10c.; Charleston, \$3.17½ and 10c.; Savannah, \$3.17½ and 10c.; Columbus, \$3.19 and 10c.; Richmond, \$3.05 and 10c.; New Orleans, \$3.02½ and 10c.; Atlanta, \$3.15 and 10c.; Baltimore, \$3.05 and 10c.; Macon, \$3.19 and 10c.; Birmingham, \$3.10 and 10c.; Nashville, \$3 and 10c.; Norfolk, \$3.05 and 10c.; Montgomery, \$3.15 and 10c.

HOFF'S NEW PRITCH

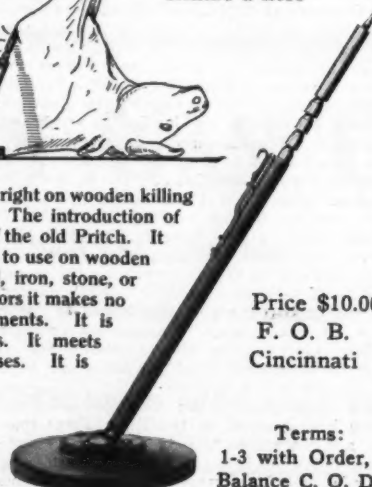


PATENTEES
SICKING & HOFF

It takes the place of the old one, which serves all right on wooden killing floors. Although it leaves them full of holes. The introduction of concrete floors, however, ends the usefulness of the old Pritch. It has had its day. The New Pritch is not limited to use on wooden floors and works on any kind of a floor, wood, iron, stone, or cement. It leaves no marks, and on wooden floors it makes no holes. It complies with all Sanitary requirements. It is recommended by Government Meat Inspectors. It meets all conditions, positions and sizes of carcasses. It is indestructible and requires no repair.

SICKING & HOFF PRITCH CO.

1931-1933 Freeman Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio



Price \$10.00
F. O. B.
Cincinnati

Terms:
1-3 with Order,
Balance C. O. D.

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses**

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. H. C. GARDNER.

**BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS**

Mechanical, Electrical Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Packinghouse Engineers

Consult us if you are contemplating the construction or remodeling of a packinghouse or abattoir.

William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

WM. HOOTON & CO.

BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

In all kinds of
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON SEED PRODUCTS
923 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Satisfy Your Trade

Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

ROLLED READY FOR BOILING

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

Morris & Company

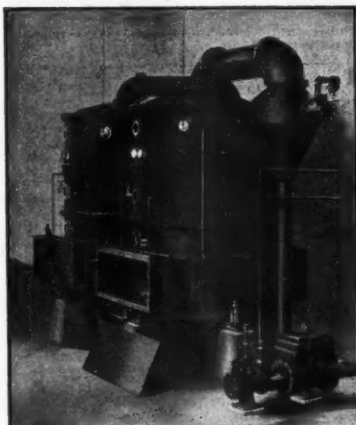
CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

E. ST. LOUIS

OKLAHOMA CITY

ST. JOSEPH



LATEST and BEST The Zaremba Pat. Evaporator

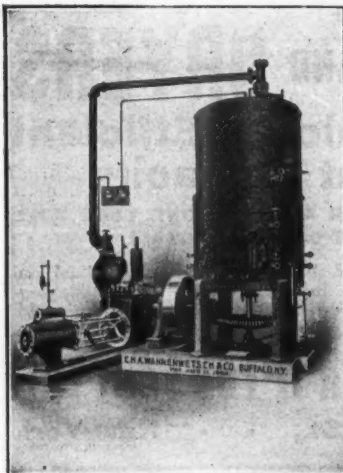
For TANKWATER and GLUE

We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today.

THE WISE PACKER

Investigates and buys from

ZAREMBA COMPANY - - Buffalo, N. Y.



SANITARY RENDERING

TRIED AND TRUE

NO EXPERIMENT

This ad. shows equipment taking place of separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer. ¶ All handling of raw material ceases after entering outfit. ¶ Compact, modern, efficient, labor saving. ¶ Plants installed and endorsed all over the country. ¶ Renders packing house offal, tallow, blood, butcher scraps, hotel collections, garbage, etc.

For particulars address

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 6.....	36,070	2,895	28,232	52,517
Tuesday, Nov. 7.....	7,957	2,101	28,772	31,433
Wednesday, Nov. 8.....	22,411	2,174	36,608	43,112
Thursday, Nov. 9.....	5,188	1,042	26,412	31,384
Friday, Nov. 10.....	1,402	208	16,812	6,667
Saturday, Nov. 11.....	282	28	15,661	1,663
Total last week.....	73,258	8,446	151,402	196,776
Previous week.....	59,675	6,951	141,877	170,596
Cor. week, 1910.....	87,711	7,837	108,516	158,200
Cor. week, 1909.....	60,053	5,102	124,819	111,098

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 6.....	6,900	20	3,158	5,681
Tuesday, Nov. 7.....	5,931	160	2,359	7,184
Wednesday, Nov. 8.....	7,904	320	3,126	6,904
Thursday, Nov. 9.....	6,041	96	3,277	10,903
Friday, Nov. 10.....	3,010	120	2,112	5,824
Saturday, Nov. 11.....	282	28	1,558	300
Total last week.....	30,038	718	15,590	39,496
Previous week.....	23,793	552	24,136	62,228
Cor. week, 1910.....	37,110	1,259	10,532	59,181
Cor. week, 1909.....	29,473	330	14,050	23,434

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 11, 1911.....	2,496,311	5,962,531	4,897,247	
Same period, 1910.....	2,613,509	4,609,372	4,440,166	

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

Week ending Nov. 11, 1911.....	553,000
Previous week.....	531,000
Year ago.....	345,000
Two years ago.....	455,000
Total year to date.....	29,746,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 11, 1911.....	207,800	373,600	339,200
Week ago.....	191,500	361,800	392,900
Year ago.....	213,300	223,600	318,300
Two years ago.....	198,200	310,700	184,100

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 11, 1911:	
Armour & Co.....	34,900
Swift & Co.....	23,500
S. & S. Co.....	13,100
Morris & Co.....	9,300
Anglo-American.....	7,000
Bord-Lunham.....	6,100
Hammond Co.....	7,000
Western P. Co.....	8,700
Boore & Co.....	2,300
Roberts & Oake.....	5,800
Miller & Hart.....	2,400
Independent Meats Co.....	5,000
Brennan P. Co.....	3,800
Others.....	8,500
Totals.....	137,400
Previous week.....	121,500
One year ago.....	102,200
Two years ago.....	120,000
Total year to date.....	4,806,300
Same period last year.....	3,783,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$6.80	\$6.28	\$3.50	\$5.50
Previous week.....	7.00	6.19	3.55	5.70
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.20	8.00	3.70	6.55
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.45	7.90	4.60	7.10
Cor. week, 1908.....	6.00	5.84	4.10	5.60

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.75@9.15
Fair to good heifers.....	6.15@7.75
Common to fair heifers.....	4.00@6.15
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	4.75@7.50
Range cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.50
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@8.50
Good to choice cows.....	4.40@5.00
Canner bulls.....	2.75@3.35
Common to good calves.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice vealers.....	5.00@5.50
Heavy calves.....	4.50@7.75
Feeding steers.....	4.45@5.75

Stockers.....	3.25@5.15
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.25
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@3.00
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.35@3.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$6.25@6.55
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	6.15@6.30
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220 lbs.....	6.20@6.45
Choice packing, 250 lbs. and up.....	6.15@6.30
Choice light, 100 to 190 lbs.....	6.20@6.35
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.10@6.25
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	6.15@6.25
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	4.75@5.25
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.25@4.75
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50@3.50
*Stags, 400 lbs. and under.....	6.40@6.65

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.00@6.25
Range lambs.....	5.00@6.00
Feeding lambs.....	3.50@5.10
Feeding wethers.....	6.10@6.30
Cull lambs.....	3.50@4.00
Native yearlings.....	4.00@4.25
Native ewes.....	3.00@3.50
Native wethers.....	3.50@4.00
Range wethers.....	3.50@3.90
Range ewes.....	2.75@3.25
Range yearlings.....	3.75@4.25
Breeding ewes.....	3.25@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$16.35	\$16.40	\$16.25	\$16.25
May.....	16.70	16.70	16.55	16.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.22½	9.22½	9.17½	9.17½
January.....	9.32½	9.37½	9.30	9.32½
May.....	9.52½	9.57½	9.50	9.52½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.42½	8.47½	8.40	8.40
May.....	8.60	8.62½	8.55	8.55

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.45	16.45	16.25	16.25
May.....	16.70	16.82½	16.62½	16.62½
July.....			16.70	
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	9.12½	9.17½	9.12½	9.12½
December.....	9.20	9.25	9.17½	9.17½
January.....	9.35	9.40	9.30	9.30
May.....	9.55	9.60	9.52½	9.52½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.42½	8.52½	8.40	8.40
May.....	8.60	8.67½	8.55	8.55

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.17½	16.22½	16.17½	16.17½
May.....	16.00	16.62½	16.55	16.57½
July.....	16.05	16.75	16.65	16.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	9.05	9.05	9.02½	9.02½
December.....	9.10	9.10	9.07½	9.07½
January.....	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25
May.....	9.50	9.50	9.47½	9.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.37½	8.40	8.35	8.37½
May.....	8.52½	8.57½	8.52½	8.52½

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.27½	16.32½	16.27½	16.40
May.....	16.07½	16.92½	16.67½	16.77½
July.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	9.10	9.12½	9.10	9.12½
December.....	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.20
January.....	9.32½	9.40	9.30	9.32½
May.....	9.52½	9.60	9.52½	9.57½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.45	8.52½	8.45	8.47½
May.....	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.62½

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.32½	16.57½	16.30	16.37½
May.....	16.72½	16.97½	16.70	16.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....				9.15
December.....	9.07½	9.20	9.07½	9.20
January.....	9.30	9.42½	9.27½	9.40
May.....	9.55	9.65	9.50	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.42½	8.60	8.42½	8.60
May.....	8.60	8.77½	8.60	8.77½
July.....	8.55	8.70	8.55	8.70

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.32½	16.52½	16.45	16.47½
May.....	16.95	16.95	16.82½	16.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....				9.17½
January.....	9.40	9.45	9.35	9.37½
May.....	9.60	9.67½	9.57½	9.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				8.62½
May.....	8.75	8.87½	8.72½	8.82½
July.....	8.70	8.87½	8.70	8.75

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@30
Native Pot Roasts.....	12½	@15
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@15
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@14
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	8	@8
Round Steaks.....	16	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rolls Roast.....	12½	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	14	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	10	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	10	@18
Stew.....	10	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	10	@12½
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....		@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....		@12½
Stew.....		@16
Shoulders.....		@10
Hind Quarters.....		@10
Fore Quarters.....		@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....		@14
Shoulder Chops.....		@12½

Pork.

Pork Loin.....		@14
Pork Chops.....		@15
Pork Shoulders.....		@11
Pork Tenderloins.....		@35
Pork Butts.....		@12½
Spare Ribs.....		@11
Hocks.....		@10
Pigs' Heads.....		@8
Leaf Lard.....		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Legs.....	10	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	12½	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....		@5
Tallow.....		@4½
Bones, per cwt.....		@1.25
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....		@17½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....		@65
Klips.....		@13

**AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED**

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

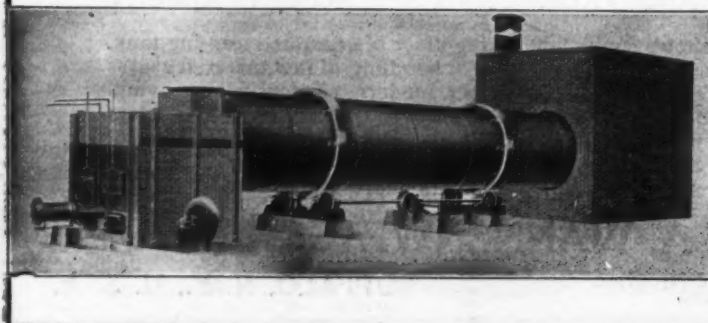
**Economical Efficient
Great Capacity**

**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	11% @ 12%
Native steers, medium	10% @ 11%
Heifers, good	10 @ 10 1/2
Cows	7% @ 8%
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 15 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 10
Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Steer Chucks	8 1/2 @ 9
Boneless Chucks	@ 7 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 5 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8
Steer Rounds	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Loins	9 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	23 @ 23 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	10 @ 23
Strip Loins	@ 8 1/2
Shoulder Butts	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	@ 11 1/2
Rump Butts	8 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Trimblings	@ 7
Shank	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 19 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 14
Loin Ends, cow	@ 10 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 9
Flank Steak	@ 11
Hind Shanks	@ 4 1/2
Beef Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 5
Hearts	@ 5
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 4 1/2
Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 10
Good Carcass	@ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 14 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 10 1/2
Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	50 @ 75
Plucks	@ 45
Heads, each	@ 20
Lambs.	
Medium Caul	@ 8
Good Caul	@ 10
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 11 1/2
Saddles, Caul	@ 8
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 8
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 12
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2
Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddles	9 1/2 @ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Medium Racks	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 4 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	@ 7
Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 8
Butts	@ 9 1/2
Hocks	@ 6 1/2
Trimblings	@ 7
Extra Lean Trimblings	@ 8
Tails	@ 6
Snouts	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 7
Blade Meat	@ 8 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 9 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	@ 2
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 9
Pork Hearts	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 6 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 6
Brains	@ 8
Backfat	@ 9
Hams	@ 11 1/2
Calas	@ 9 1/2
Belles	@ 12 1/2
Shoulders	@ 9
SAUSAGE.	
Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 8
Choice Bologna	@ 9
Viennas	@ 10

Frankfurters	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8 1/2
Tongue	@ 12
Minced Sausage	@ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 13
Special Compressed Ham	@ 18
Berliner Sausage	@ 12
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 1
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 1
Polish Sausage	@ 10
Garlic Sausage	@ 9
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 13
Farm Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 13

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 24
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 20
Italian Salami	@ 24 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 14 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 1
Farmer	@ 16 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 19 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.50
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	28.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	—
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork, new	@ 17.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 16.50
Family Back Pork	@ 18.00
Bean Pork	@ 13.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 11 1/2
Pure lard	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 8
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 81
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 11
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 15 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 16
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 13
Dried Beef Sets	@ 18
Dried Beef Insides	@ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Outides	@ 18
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 19
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 20
Boiled Calas	@ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 14

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 65
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 17
Beef weasands	@ 8
Beef bladders, medium	@ 28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 35
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 10
Hog middles, per set	@ 15
Hog bungs, export	@ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 60
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 40
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.85 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50 @ 2.55
Concentrated tankage	2.50 @ 2.55
Ground tankage, 12%	2.67 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.67 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.67 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 20.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.50 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 62.50
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.12
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.75
Leaf	@ 9 1/2
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton	@ 9
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	60 @ 70
Extra lard oil	65 @ 66
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 59
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	51 @ 52
Oleo oil, extra	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 10 1/2
Oleo stock	10 @ 10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	63 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	5.50 @ 5.57
Horse oil	6 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Crackling	6 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	nom @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	10 @ 10 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Glycerine, candle	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	20 @ 30 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	39 1/2 @ 39
Soap stock, bbls. concn. @ 65% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.50 @ 1.55

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	55 @ 92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	1.00 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.35 @ 1.37 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6
Boracic acid, crystals to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$3.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 15.

The week opened with a fairly moderate run of 25,964 cattle on Monday, including about 4,000 Westerns, and while the bulk of the offerings sold at an advance of 10@15c. over last week's low level, still the market did not display much life, and it was only on account of the very moderate supply that any price advance was secured at all. Tuesday's run was heavy, actual receipts 13,000, including about 3,000 Westerns, and the liberal Tuesday supply included quite a good many cattle that should have been here in time for Monday's market, but were delayed en route by the inclement weather. The trade was very slow and draggy at Monday's level of values, but buyers were in an indifferent mood in anticipation of a heavy run Wednesday. Wednesday's (today) receipts of cattle are extra heavy, being estimated at 30,000, of which 27,000 are natives. The trade is extremely unsatisfactory, with values 15@20c. per cwt. lower on everything except the very best.

Monday's market on butcher stuff ruled active, with prices 10@15c. higher than last week's close on all kinds of cows and heifers and the bull trade ruled active, displayed considerable life and showed 10c. advance. Tuesday's trade, on the other hand, on account of the liberal supply arriving on that day, was diametrically opposite to what the market was on Monday, and while a few early sales were steady, yet late trains, of which there were a goodly number, contained a liberal percentage of butcher stuff. The trade weakened and closed 10@15c. lower on all kinds of stock, and at the finish values were back to last week's closing level. Wednesday (today) receipts are extra heavy, being estimated at 30,000 cattle, and the trade is very slow, with prices 15c. per cwt. lower.

With a run of 26,000 hogs today (considerably below expectations) market is largely 5@10c. higher. Bulk of the fair to good mixed and packing grades selling at \$6.45@6.55; good to choice butchers at \$6.55@6.65; fair to good light \$6.30@6.45. The pig market is considerably better, bulk of the good to choice pigs selling \$5@5.40.

As usual at this time of year thousands upon thousands of sheep and lambs are being forced on the market for lack of shelter. With fairly moderate supplies on Monday the trade advanced from 15@25c., but Tuesday's run numbering around 45,000 proved too much for the trade and values kept sliding downward during the whole session until at the close lambs were going over the scales from 25@40c. per cwt. lower than the day before, while all classes of sheep about held their own. We quote: Westerns.—Good to prime wethers, \$3.80@4; fat ewes, \$3.25@3.50; feeding ewes, \$2.50@3; fat yearlings, \$4.25@4.50; feeding yearlings, \$3.85@4.10; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice feeding lambs, \$4.75@5.15; poor to medium feeding lambs, \$4@4.50; breeding ewes, \$3.25@3.75; yearling breeding ewes, \$4@4.40. Natives.—Fat wethers, \$3.85@4; fat ewes, \$3.25@3.50; poor to common ewes, \$2.75@3; cull ewes, \$1.50@2.50; fair to best lambs, \$5.50@5.90; poor to medium lambs, \$5@5.35; cull lambs, \$4@4.50; breeding ewes, \$3.25@3.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, November 14.

The cattle market lost some of its bloom today, as liberal offerings appeared at all the markets. Punishment was reserved mainly for poorly finished native short-fed cattle, prime steers holding steady as a matter of course, and butcher grades and country kinds holding around steady. Calves are weak sisters, though a few veals bring \$7, heavy calves around \$5.25. A two-car drove of Dell Harbaugh's fancy Nebraska steers, 1,462 lbs., furnished the sensation today, when they sold to Armour for \$9.25, highest price in two years, and 10c. above best price in Chicago this week. Bulk of the short fed steers sell at \$5.75@7.25, and it seems as though these prices, in connection with the worth of the perfect animal, should carry a lesson of some value. For some time ahead any shortage that may appear in the cattle supply will be principally in the best grades. The farming States will furnish the market with larger numbers of surplus dairy cows than heretofore, and more cattle will be brought in from Mexico, but this will all be low-class beef. The producer of the highest class of beef will receive the greatest premium. Several trains of old Mexicos have been here this week, the steers selling at \$4, cows at \$3.75 and stags at the same price. Quarantine supplies are moderate this week, and some good cattle have been included, a few steers at \$6@6.20, fair to good belated grassers at \$4.50@5.25, light steers around \$4.25. Stockers and feeders are selling worth the money, best at \$5@5.75, plain steers \$4@5.

The supply of hogs here today is 21,000 head, and while prices are off 10c., dealers says it was a satisfactory market, with good action. Pigs moved a little slowly, selling at \$4@5.25. A few loads of prime heavy hogs come to the surface every day, and that kind brought \$6.45 today. Butcher weights sold at \$6.25@6.45 today, light hogs \$5.75@6.30. Local killers exhibit their usual November rapacious appetite for hogs, and buy the run every day. The strong competition from local buyers keeps prices here close up to Chicago, and offers small chance for shippers to get in.

A good run of sheep arrived today, apparently in honor of the opening of the new sheep house here, which occurred today. The supply was 15,000 head, and the market continued its march upward. Lambs brought \$6, and they were not extra good at that. Wethers are now accustomed to a \$4 price, and ewes bring \$3.25@3.75. Feeding lambs remain at a reasonable figure, 50-lb. lambs going out yesterday at \$4.60. The receipts contain a good share of natives, and a sprinkling from all the range States.

Driveouts to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,942	19,220	6,998
Fowler	3,844	.....	2,479
S. & S.	5,312	12,510	3,671
Swift	7,767	14,960	5,216
Cudahy	7,042	12,804	5,720
Morris & Co.	6,395	9,043	2,853
Butchers	122	653	28
Total	37,424	69,190	26,965

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., November 15.

The week's cattle market opened with an advance of 15@25c. on nearly all kinds of cattle. Receipts consisted of 4,200 head, and this light supply did not last long under the brisk call. Outside of a few 985-lb. yearling steers bringing \$8, nothing in the steer line

was qualified to reach that figure, \$7.25 being the top on some 1,327-lb. heaves. Top Tuesday was \$7.96 on a lot of 1,327-lb. steers, this being the top for the week on the heavier sorts. Today's receipts were 6,450 head, the largest day of the week, and as usual common and medium grades made up the bulk of the supply, and sold largely at \$5.75@6.90. Kansas cattle have been coming in considerable quantities, 10 loads averaging 1,351 lbs., topping the heavy grades today at \$7.40. Quality of steers, cows and heifers was such as to foster indifferent bidding, as buyers are pretty well filled up on the poorer grades of beef. Market ruled 10@15c. lower. Vealers topped at \$8.50. Quarantine cattle receipts this week, 125 car loads. Steer top for the week so far is \$5.55, bulk of medium grades bringing \$4.85@5.35.

Last week, with a total of 82,739 head of hogs received, represents the record week at these yards. Supplies continue good this week, over 42,000 having been received during the past three days. Today's receipts totaled 17,000 head, on which the market opened 5@10c. higher than Tuesday. Packer demand was a strong factor in the advance, and a full 10c. advance was paid for the bulk of their supplies at \$6.15@6.50. Top was \$6.60 on 225-lb. to 240-lb. hogs; lights under 160 lbs. brought \$6@6.30; pigs, \$4.75@5.75. Prices today are strong with Monday, and 25c. higher than a week ago.

Monday's market advanced 10@15c. on both muttons and lambs. This rise ruled through Tuesday's trade, bulk of lambs bringing \$5@6; muttons, \$3.50. Receipts today were 6,250 head, and a general decline of 10@15c. puts prices back to last week's closing basis.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Nov. 14.

Receipts from the range country have been holding up remarkably well, and as packers prefer the good range beef to the short fed native steers the market has been rather uneven. Corn-fed beefs, grading below choice, went off fully 30@40c., while values were well sustained for the Western grass beefs. Choice long fed beefs are quoted as high as \$8, but sales above \$7 are not very numerous, and the bulk of the short fed and warmed up beef is selling at a range of \$5.50@6.50 and on down. Choice range beefs sell readily around \$6@6.25, while the bulk of the Western rangers are selling at \$5.25@5.75. Cows and heifers also suffered a sharp decline last week on account of the abundance of Western range stock, but the market has recovered sharply this week. More corn-fed cows and heifers are coming, but the bulk of the cows are selling at a range of \$3@5, with butcher and beef grades mostly at \$3.65@4.35. Veal calves are scarce and strong, and there has been a good outlet and a steady to strong market for bulls, stags, etc.

Hogs are coming a little more freely than recently, and they are finding a somewhat better demand from all sources, so that the trend of values has been upward. Local packers are all free buyers, and the demand for shipping account seems to be improving somewhat. Heavy and butcher grades have the preference, and light and underweight loads are going at a discount, although the range of prices continues comparatively narrow for the fair to good loads of all weights. With about 6,300 hogs here today the market was a dime off. Tops brought \$6.40, as against \$6.25 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.20@6.30, as against \$6.05@6.20 a week ago.

For the first time in many weeks the run of sheep fell below 100,000 last week, and there was a general firming up of values all along the line. Packers are all eager buyers of the good mutton grades, and with continued vigorous buying by the country the trade has been active and the movement free right along. November receipts are running ahead of a year ago, and the indications are that the 1911 receipts will pass the 3,000,000 mark. Fat lambs are quoted at \$5.25@6; yearlings, \$3.60@4.40; wethers, \$3.40@4, and ewes, \$2.90@3.50.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard, in New York.

New York, November 17.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$9.65; Middle West, \$9.40@9.50; city steam, \$9.15; refined Continent, \$9.85; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound, 7½¢@7½¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 17.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 71 fr.; edible, 92 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 97½ fr.; edible, 118 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 71½ fr.; edible, 90 fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, November 17.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 85s. Pork, prime mess, 91s. 3d.; shoulders, 37¢@48s.; hams, 56¢@57s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s.; long clear, 56s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, prime city, 34s.; choice, 36s. 3d. Turpentine, 34s. 9d. Rosin, common, 15s. 6d. Lard, spot prime 47s. 3d. American refined in pails, 48s. 3d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 47s. Lard, Hamburg, 46½ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 69s. Tallow, Australian (London), 31¢@37s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Although the opening was easier, pressure was limited. Hog receipts were well taken care of and net gains developed in the list.

Tallow.

Little change is to be noted. Prime city quoted at 6½¢.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

Demand is quiet, but selling is less urgent at present. Prices quoted at 9¼¢@9½¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

Tenders were 2,100 bbls., making about 14,000 to date. Prices were easier in absence of demand and despite firmness in lard.

Market closed steady with some Western buying of the distant months offset by liquidation in the near positions. Sales, 10,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.80@5.92. Crude, Southeast and Valley, \$4.40@4.54; Texas, \$4.40@4.47. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$5.83@5.84; December, \$5.64@5.66; January, \$5.61@5.62; February, \$5.65@5.66; March, \$5.68@5.69; April, \$5.70@5.75; May, \$5.78@5.80; good off oil, \$5.65@5.85; off oil, \$5.60@5.85; winter oil, \$6.55@6.85; summer white, \$6@6.60.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 17.—Hog market slow and generally steady at Thursday's average; bulk of prices, \$6.40@6.60; mixed and butchers', \$6.15@6.67½; heavy, \$6.15@6.70; Yorkers, \$6.45@6.55; pigs, \$4.50@6.00; cattle market slow and steady; beefs, \$4.40@9.10; cows and heifers, \$1.90@5.75; Texas steers, \$4.00@5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@5.75; Westerns, \$4.30@7.30. Sheep market steady; native, \$2.50@3.75; Western, \$2.65@3.70; yearlings, \$3.75@4.60; lambs, \$3.50@5.85.

Kansas City, November 17.—Hogs slow, at \$5.45@6.55.

St. Louis, November 17.—Steady, at \$6.35@6.65.

Cudahy, Wis., November 17.—Hogs steady, at \$5.60@6.70.

Cleveland, November 17.—Hogs strong, at \$6.35@6.60.

Indianapolis, November 17.—Hogs lower, at \$5.85@6.55.

Sioux City, November 17.—Hogs strong, at \$6.10@6.37½.

Louisville, November 17.—Hogs steady to 10c lower, at \$5.80@6.45.

South Omaha, November 17.—Hogs steady, at \$6.05@6.45.

St. Joseph, November 17.—Hogs steady, at \$3.75@6.60.

East Buffalo, November 17.—Market opened with 9,600 hogs on sale; market easy, at \$6.65@6.80.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 11, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	43,250
Kansas City	37,424
Omaha	17,891
East St. Louis	19,980
St. Joseph	11,671
Cudahy	690
Sioux City	3,178
South St. Paul	5,639
Indianapolis	5,103
New York and Jersey City	12,527
Philadelphia	3,498
Pittsburgh	2,494
Denver	1,589

HOGS.

Chicago	135,902
Kansas City	78,190
Omaha	28,008
East St. Louis	67,461
St. Joseph	40,363
Cudahy	18,168
Sioux City	12,211
Ottumwa	12,000
Cedar Rapids	11,708
South St. Paul	19,789
Indianapolis	47,394
New York and Jersey City	37,918
Philadelphia	4,798
Pittsburgh	28,944
Denver	1,943

SHEEP.

Chicago	127,280
Kansas City	26,985
Omaha	37,106
East St. Louis	13,810
St. Joseph	9,479
Cudahy	630
Sioux City	7,973
South St. Paul	8,330
Indianapolis	1,777
New York and Jersey City	50,131
Philadelphia	13,767
Pittsburgh	10,049
Denver	1,383

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 13, 1911.

	Bees.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,393	2,905	8,987	16,010
Jersey City	3,488	1,818	26,725	16,957
Central Union	3,670	874	19,312	401
Delish Valley	2,737	400	6,075	—
Scattering	—	125	38	4,550

Totals	13,288	6,122	59,137	37,918
Totals last week	12,904	6,787	46,751	36,005

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnehaha	239	—	—
Sulzberger & S. Co., Minnehaha	376	—	—
Swift Beef Co., New York	—	—	320
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	48	6	—
Total exports	761	6	320
Total exports last week	1,251	86	420

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	14,861	1,500
Kansas City	400	4,078	1,300
Omaha	88	4,948	500
St. Louis	150	7,500	—
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	—
Sioux City	100	4,000	200
St. Paul	1,400	2,500	10,000
Fort Worth	350	500	200
Milwaukee	—	3,102	—
Peoria	—	500	—
Indianapolis	900	3,000	—
Pittsburgh	500	5,000	1,200
Cincinnati	633	2,732	156
Buffalo	200	5,600	5,000
New York	2,268	2,231	4,336

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1911.

Chicago	25,000	31,022	35,000
Kansas City	17,000	10,512	7,000
Omaha	6,400	1,931	13,000
St. Louis	4,200	10,700	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	2,800	500
Sioux City	3,500	3,800	—
Milwaukee	—	3,580	—
Peoria	—	3,000	—
Indianapolis	550	12,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	5,647	305
Cincinnati	3,152	6,000	6,000
Cleveland	500	17,600	20,000
Buffalo	6,000	10,800	22,565
New York	9,681	—	—

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1911.

Chicago	10,000	28,106	42,000
Kansas City	18,000	21,881	15,000
Omaha	6,000	6,462	23,000
St. Louis	7,004	15,595	4,985
St. Joseph	3,500	12,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	3,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	4,500	5,400	10,000
Fort Worth	1,308	1,800	—
Milwaukee	4,000	1,800	200
Peoria	—	3,477	—
Indianapolis	—	1,200	—
Indianapolis	1,800	15,000	—
Cincinnati	949	5,436	224
Cleveland	1,000	4,000	200
Buffalo	1,200	7,200	7,000
New York	813	3,940	5,922

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

Chicago	31,000	28,791	42,000
Kansas City	13,000	15,095	8,500
Omaha	5,500	11,345	16,000
St. Louis	6,453	17,023	6,241
St. Joseph	1,500	10,000	3,000
Sioux City	2,500	4,500	1,500
St. Paul	1,800	4,200	4,700
Oklahoma City	600	2,200	—
Fort Worth	4,500	2,000	100
Milwaukee	—	5,698	—
Peoria	—	1,400	—
Indianapolis	2,000	17,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	4,877	1,500
Cincinnati	1,303	4,577	864
Cleveland	2,000	4,000	7,000
Buffalo	600	4,800	9,000
New York	2,221	6,182	9,115

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

Chicago	10,000	30,000	28,000
Kansas City	4,500	14,000	6,000
Omaha	6,200	7,000	12,500
St. Louis	3,664	13,231	2,961
St. Joseph	2,300	10,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,800	3,200	5,000
St. Paul	5,000	2,400	3,200
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	—
Milwaukee	—	12,558	—
Peoria	—	800	—
Pittsburgh	—	9,000	—
Cincinnati	1,491	5,642	944
Buffalo	450	4,000	16,000
New York	1,736	3,019	7,562

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911.

Chicago	3,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha	800	6,500	4,000
St. Louis	2,500	13,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	5,500	—
Sioux City	1,000	4,000	1,200
Fort Worth	1,800	1,500	—
St. Paul	1,400	4,700	1,000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 13, 1911.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	761	6	320
Philadelphia	300	—	—
Montreal	717	—	—
Exports to:			
London	913	—	320
Liverpool	517	—	—
Antwerp	300	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	48	6	—
Totals to all ports	1,778	6	320
Totals to all ports last week	2,507	86	420

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Liddett Building St. Louis

Retail Section

BUTCHER SHOWS WHAT OLEO IS.

An oleomargarine demonstration was held at the meat market of W. N. Cole at Corunna, Mich., the other day. The universal verdict was that the previous prejudice held against oleomargarine was only imaginary and unfounded.

AGAINST SUNDAY MEAT MARKETS.

The churchwomen of Poplar Bluff, Mo., have opened a campaign against Sunday morning meat markets and intend to boycott every market open Sunday. Pledges were signed by many housekeepers. The meat cutters petitioned the proprietors last week to close the shops Sunday, but this met with no response. The consumers have now taken the matter up and will endeavor to show retailers that it will be to their best interests to close on Sunday.

RICH NOT THE BEST CUSTOMERS.

The rich generally pay good prices, but you need other customers. If you are looking for a location, do not establish a shop in a location where none but the rich and those who ape the rich are living.

Rich people generally have a mighty good credit at shops where their accounts are allowed to run until they get ready to pay. Undoubtedly they pay dearly for this little favor that they do not need, but they can afford to pay, and that makes no difference to you. You can get a share of their business all right, by paying a commission to some of their servants, but do you want the business at the price? Is it worth buying when you must wait for your money until they are ready to pay?

The young man who is just starting should weigh these questions with great care, bear in mind how much capital he has to carry him, and if he is not confident that he can pull through he had better cater to some other kind of trade until he gets older and his bank account becomes somewhat opulent. Cash trade is best, and those who settle their bills weekly come next. A modest shop in a tenement district is less risky than a swell shop with the rich for customers—that is, for a young butcher without ample capital.

NEED COMPETENT FOOD INSPECTORS.

We have had occasion to allude several times in the past to the personnel, we may say to the quality, with especial reference to the degree of intelligence, of the inspectors whom the city and health departments send out in the inspection work among the retail dealers. These inspectors should be men of some intelligence. They should be men possessing a little judgment. They should be somewhat suggestive of gentlemen, and they should not be ruffians or thugs, and cases should not be brought against grocers based upon any judgment determined by a man, whatever his position, who cannot tell accurately whether any article is up to the legal standard or not.

About as many cases brought in court

against retail dealers for violation of the pure food law are lost as are won by the authorities, which makes the prosecution rather a joke, and at the same time causes retailers a good deal of annoyance, unpleasant publicity and needless expense.

We think that the health departments of the cities and States should subject their inspectors to regular preliminary instruction, and not send them upon the road until they are competent to act with intelligence and with fairness, not only on behalf of the State but of the dealers, who are as interested in maintaining the standard of purity of food articles as the attaches and employees of the health departments, and more, because they are not working, to a considerable extent, to hold their jobs.—New England Tradesman.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A meat market has been opened at Sandy Creek, N. Y., by J. Miller.

H. Cisler will open a meat market at Marietta, Ohio.

E. B. Jackson has engaged in the meat business at Norway, Me.

The Cowan Meat Market has been opened at Iola, Kan.

Leraique & Alvord have purchased the meat market of F. L. Taylor at Williamsburg, Mass.

R. Hug has opened a meat market at Russell, Mass.

A new meat market has been opened at Pontiac, Mich., by Thompson & Roat.

M. P. First has engaged in the meat business at Somerville, Mass.

The Cash Grocery and Market has moved into a new location at Pueblo, Col.

H. M. Hall has opened a new meat market at Charlotte, N. C.

H. Hughes is erecting a meat market at Mapleton, Me.

L. Hodanek has purchased the meat market of P. L. Kerr at Flatonia, Tex.

P. J. George, a meat dealer at Cohoes, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with \$2,520 liabilities.

J. W. Boren has opened a meat market at Cairo, Ill.

A new meat market is to be opened at Ft. Dodge, Ia.

The meat market of E. C. Cross at Salem, Ore., has been damaged by fire.

The Penn Meat Company has opened a new market at Lancaster, Pa.

Harrison & Cunningham have engaged in the meat business at Taunton, Mass.

H. Barnes has been appointed permanent receiver for the Booth Meat Company of New Haven, Conn.

F. Siehen will open a new meat market at Matawan, N. J.

A new meat market will be opened at Delaware, Ohio, by E. Goddard.

A new meat market has been opened by C. Blanchard at Newport, Me.

C. Schmieler has purchased the meat market of Geo. Schwarz at Tarentum, Pa.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. P. Knapp & Co., meat dealers at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. John J. Shea has been appointed receiver.

A. Webb will add a meat department in his grocery store at Warrensburg, Mo.

S. Hazen has purchased the butcher shop at Maywood, Neb.

Weist & Johnson are about to open a new meat market at Polk, Neb.

Frank Fenster has purchased the Riley meat market at Hampton, Neb.

George Riley has discontinued the meat business at Bradshaw, Neb.

The Stoll Meat Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 at Aurora, Ind.

Raymond Heptig has purchased the St. George Meat Market at St. George, Kan.

O. C. Henry has decided to add a stock of meats to his grocery business at Salina, Kan.

John Curfman, of Oil Creek, is about to open a butcher shop at Osborne, Kan.

A new butcher shop has been opened at Rossville, Kan., by Stroup & Rankin.

The Delaware Mercantile Company has just opened business at Delaware, Okla.

The Modern Sanitary Grocery and Meat Market has been opened at Tahlequah, Okla., under the management of Tinin, Hunt & Co.

"Bill" Freeman has succeeded to the meat business of the old firm of Cutter & Freeman at Binger, Okla.

Morris & Shinville have succeeded to the Morris meat business at Plainwell, Mich.

L. C. Snearly has disposed of his meat business at Battle Creek, Mich., to Harry Seward.

H. A. Sponnoble has purchased the stock of meats of L. N. Roussin at Manistee, Mich.

F. A. Burlington has disposed of his meat business at Wayland, Mich., to William Plant.

F. S. C. Roess has purchased the business of the Sierra Madre Central Market at Sierra Madre, Cal.

A. Pullis has succeeded to the meat business of Kostas & Pullis at San Francisco, Cal.

Schoals & Dalton have leased the meat market of George Knapp at Bath, Mich.

Wilson & Manary have purchased the meat business of L. B. Stone at Sandusky, Mich.

Joseph Osmund has closed out his stock of meats at Grand Junction, Mich., and will retire.

W. J. Warner is building an addition to his meat market and grocery store at Paw Paw, Mich.

John Litsey has opened a new butcher shop at Fairbanks, Alaska.

C. F. Jacobsen has opened up his meat market at Long Grove, Ia.

J. G. Hardin's meat market at Rising Star, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Kolts & Allington have sold their meat market at St. Clair, Mich., to Beyschlag Brothers.

J. A. Gamble has opened a grocery and provision store at Malden Center, Mass.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is finished in red and black leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1.25. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

POTASH IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES.

The recent report regarding alleged discoveries of large supplies of potash in the United States lends interest to a statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, showing that the importation of potash salts is now running at the rate of over a million dollars a month, and has aggregated since 1900 approximately \$75,000,000. While these potash salts enter the country in various forms and thus under various titles, including muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, carbonate of potash, kainit, etc., their aggregate import value in the nine months ending with September, 1911, was \$11,500,000, against about \$7,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1910, and a little over \$5,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1909, thus indicating a steady and rapid growth in the importation of this class of products. Taking the figures for fiscal years, the total for 1911 was \$14,000,000, compared with less than \$12,000,000 in 1910, less than \$4,000,000 in 1900 and less than \$2,000,000 in 1890.

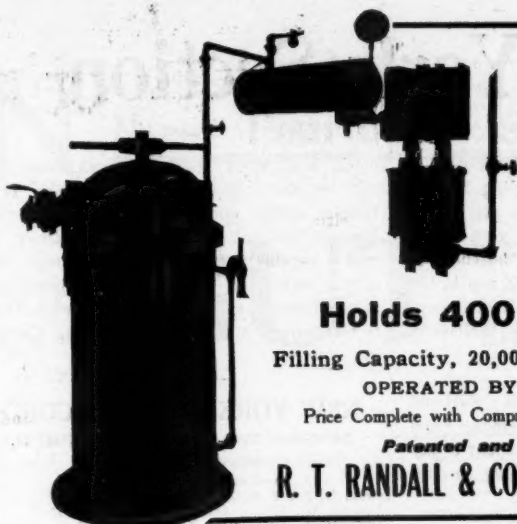
The principal classes of potash salts imported into the United States are, in the order of magnitude of imports in the fiscal year 1911; kainit, 1,300,000,000 pounds; muriate of potash, 431,000,000 pounds; sulphate of potash, 106,000,000 pounds; carbonate of potash, 23,000,000 pounds; nitrate of potash, or crude saltpeter, 9,000,000 pounds; caustic potash, 7,000,000 pounds, and all other salts of potash, 6,000,000 pounds. Measured by value, the largest importations during the year occurred in the muriate, \$6,500,000; kainit, \$2,666,000; the sulphate, nearly \$2,000,000, and the carbonate, \$750,000.

American farms absorb a large proportion of the imported potash salts, most of which are valuable as fertilizers by reason of their large contents of potash. This is especially true of kainit, muriate of potash and the sulphate of potash. Nitrate of potash, or crude saltpeter, is chiefly used in the manufacture of gunpowder and nitric acid; caustic potash, in the manufacture of soap; and carbonate

of potash, or "potash," as popularly called, obtained largely from the ashes of certain land and marine plants, is used in the manufacture of soft soap, for cleansing purposes, in dyeing and for the emulsifying of oils; while the chemical and other industries utilize the foregoing and other potash salts in the preparation of drugs and medicines and in other technical processes.

Germany is the chief source of kainit and, indeed, of all the imported potash salts except crude saltpeter. Of the muriate imported in 1911, 431,000,000 pounds, Germany supplied all except 3,250,000 pounds received from Belgium, and 1,500,000 pounds from the United Kingdom, most of which was, in each case, presumably, of German origin. Practically all the imports of sulphate of potash are from Germany, and of the 23,000,000 pounds of carbonate of potash imported in the last fiscal year, Germany is credited with 16,000,000 pounds, compared with less than half that sum from all other European countries. In the case of nitrate of potash, or crude saltpeter, however, British India is the chief source, that country being credited with

over 9,000,000 pounds out of a total importation of 9,250,000 pounds in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1911.



LARGEST SAUSAGE STUFFER In the World

Holds 400 lbs. of Meat

Filling Capacity, 20,000 lbs. of sausage per day
OPERATED BY COMPRESSED AIR

Price Complete with Compressor and Tank, - \$500

Patented and Manufactured by

R. T. RANDALL & COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE Christmas Dinners

FOR
300,000
POOR
PEOPLE

Will be
Supplied by
THE
SALVATION
ARMY

Throughout the
United States
Will you help
by sending ad-
onation, no mat-
ter how small

To Commander
MISS BOOTH

118 West Fourteenth St., New York City
Western States, Commissioner Extell, 669 S. State St., Chic.



A BIG PACKER SAID—

"Everybody from the
President of the Packers
to the smallest butcher
ought to have a copy of
'The Retail Butcher.'"

This is the only book ever written
especially for the man who slaughters
or sells meat.

"The Retail Butcher" contains infor-
mation worth hundreds of dollars to
every butcher. It discusses subjects
that you must know all about in order
to get the profit out of meat.

Send \$2 for a cloth-bound copy of
this great book. I'll refund your
money if it isn't the greatest book
you ever saw.

Don't wait; that's the trouble now;
you've waited too long. Write right
now!

R. S. MATTHEWS, Publisher
Box 936 MEMPHIS, TENN.

ARE YOU AN UP- TO-DATE BUTCHER?

If so you are using a Royal Electric Meat Chopper.
You are also using a Royal Double Cutter attachment
which cuts the meat twice at one feeding, thus saving two-
thirds of your time—and it's more sanitary.

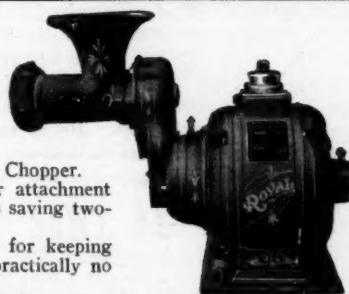
You are also using a Royal Tool Grinder for keeping
your knives, cleavers, etc., always sharp, at practically no
expense or labor.

You are also using a Royal Money-making Bone Cut-
ter—it turns your green bone into quick-selling chicken-

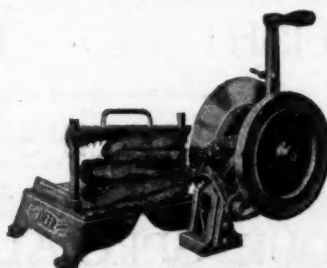
feed that's the greatest egg producer known,
and worth from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a hundred, in-
stead of 50 cents, as paid by the rendering
plant.

Then, too, there's a book of valuable recipes
furnished Royal users "gratis."

If you haven't all the above equipment you
are losing dollars daily. Write for our com-
plete catalog. It tells all about Royal Systems
—our easy payment plan, etc. A card brings
it. Write for it NOW.



Royal Electric Meat Chopper



"Deer" Meat Slicing Machine

THE A. J. DEER CO.

374 WEST ST.

HORNELL, N. Y.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending November 11, 1911, averaged 8.66 cents per pound.

One of the well-known retail butchers in New York State who came out on top in the recent election was Leonard J. Rogenmoser, who is a successful retailer at Wellsville, N. Y.

A. T. Fuller, vice-president of the National Packing Company, returned on Sunday from several months' trip abroad. He spent a day or two in this city before returning to Chicago.

L. Bamberger, representing the big importing and exporting sausage casings house of M. Rosenthal at Stuttgart, Germany, sailed from New York on Wednesday on the Baltic, after a business visit of several weeks to this country. Mr. Bamberger is the representative of his firm in England with headquarters at Birkenhead, and it does a very large business with this country, particularly in selected sheep casings.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending November 11, 1911, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,376 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,483 lbs.; Queens, 65 lbs.; total, 11,924 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,825 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,087 lbs.; Brooklyn, 205 lbs.; total, 5,892 lbs.

A. Leshin, of No. 157 W. 62nd street, who has been in business less than three years, has made up his mind to enter the matrimonial state this coming Sunday. The young lady is an unusually charming girl who will be of much assistance to her future husband in his business. Mr. Leshin, who has been in this country but a trifle over six years, and who takes out his citizenship papers shortly, has made a great success of his first business venture and is now looking around for a branch store. He is surely "some" hustler, three years in business, getting married and opening up branch stores all in that time.

When the last hind quarter of beef was swung high on top of a heavily loaded truck of fresh meats in front of Strauss & Adler's abattoir, 608 West Fortieth street, one evening this week, and the entire load checked out by John Hahn, a clerk, the driver and his helper went back into the cooler for a moment. When they returned the truck had disappeared. There was great excitement at Strauss & Adler's. A general alarm was sent out that the truck had been stolen with its valuable load totaling nearly 1,500 pounds of fresh meat. The truck was drawn by a big, brown Montana horse named Dummy, whose fidelity had never been questioned. Hence the search for the thief. About dark the telephone rang in the office of the shipping

clerk, and when John Hahn answered the call he was told by Conron Brothers, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue, that Dummy had put in his appearance there. It was a regular port of call for Dummy. The driver went for the straying animal, and it was found that he had made his way safely to Gansevoort Market without losing a single cut of meat.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.
Cohn, I., 231 E. 103d St.; J. Levy & Co. \$75.
Lemole, M., 326 E. 34th St.; E. Kohn. \$150.
Lowenstein, Theo. & J. Krauss, 1471 3d Ave.; A. C. Wicke. \$427.
Leshin & Cohn, 157 W. 62d St.; J. H. Parkus. \$100.
Maggi, B., 364 E. 76th St.; J. Levy. (R) \$100.
Michaelowitz, 56 E. 112th St.; J. Levy. (R) \$100.
Numark, J. & S. Feinberg, 1681 Washington Ave.; J. Levy. (R) \$75.
New Packing House, 473 Lenox Ave.; A. C. Wicke Mfg. Co. \$485.
Pecoraro, S., 554 Courtlandt St.; J. Levy & Co. \$95.
Schonenberger, M., 2153 Amsterdam Ave.; J. Levy & Co. \$200.
Slumke, N. & S. Burstein, 11½ Bayard St.; J. Levy. (R) \$75.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brondl, F., 299 Bleecker St.; S. Berluch. \$95.
Berger, I., 91 Ridge St.; N. Lakser. \$150.
Fuchs, S., 582 Lenox Ave.; M. Spats. \$400.
Line, L., 629 Prospect Ave.; J. Tanklefsky. \$100.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cohn, Jos. & Bertha, 118 Wallabout St.; Levy Bros. \$95.
Goverman, Chas., 742 Linwood St.; Levy Bros. \$70.
Griffo, Louis, 6614 14th Ave.; Joseph Rosenberg. \$100.
Itchowsky, Isie, 55 Ames St.; Julius Levy. \$50.
Korniski, Jno. & Edw., 1032 Coney Island Ave.; Van Iderstine Co. \$175.
Lorfin, Sam & Isaac Cohen, 182 Powell St.; Levy Bros. \$80.
Laub Bros., 113 Ralph Ave.; Gustav Selner. \$200.
Leibman, A., 990 Myrtle Ave.; Gustave Selner. \$22.
Robinson, Chas. C., Jr., 1235 Myrtle Ave.; Sadie Secor. \$75.
Rosenblum, Sam., 29 Belmont Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$145.
Rallo, Joe, 58 Montrose Ave.; Jacob Selner. \$50.
Spinner, Sam, 982 De Kalb Ave.; Gustav Selner. \$100.
Simonofsky, Abr., 238 9th Ave.; Levy Bros. \$125.
Stromwasser, Harna, 108 Roebling St.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$175.
Valentino, Carlo, 89 Nelson St.; Gust. Selner. \$200.
Weinstein, Louis; Gustave Selner. (R) \$65.
Zeludoff, Louis, 37 Locust St.; Levy Bros. \$75.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Neurndroff, Gus., 109 Bush St.; Carol Valentine. \$80.
Sammer, Kalman, 409 Bristol St.; Isidore Goldman. Nom.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Holtmann, A., 3430 3d Ave.; J. Meyer. \$800.
Rosenberg, B., 325 E. 156th St.; B. Packer. \$500.
Smith, A. & S. Helnes, 908 E. 169th St.; B. Greenberg. \$225.
Archambault, Frank A., 2876-78 Broadway; John L. Murray. \$20,000.
Argentas, T., 992 Columbus Ave.; S. Appel & L. Mansback. \$155.
Cohen, L. & A., 535 Broadway; Westin & Steinhart. \$450.
Chinitz, B., 1695 Broadway; Geo. O. Glendening. (R) \$400.

Grosswald, A., 1343 3d Ave.; Wm. W. Greenberg. \$175.
Graback, R., 497 Broome St.; H. Busch. \$250.
Grosvald, A., business as Mutual Dairy Lunch, 1343 3d Ave.; Henry C. Paradise. \$100.
Goldstein, J., 179½ Forsyth St.; B. Goldstein. (Agreement.)
Italian Rest. Co., 141 W. 45th St.; L. Barth & Son. \$213.
Lempe, E. L., 901 8th Ave.; Duparquet H. & M. \$500.
Martens, W. J., 26 E. 21st St.; L. C. Weinstock. \$1,500.
Moropoulos, A., 2768 Broadway; N. A. Leslie. \$1,500.
O'Donnell Restaurant Co., 1845 Broadway; John Wanamaker. (R) \$18,000.
Pauls Lunch System, 410 6th Ave.; J. Lieblang. \$1,100.
Siselman & Lerner, 215 Division St.; Sam Gardinkel. \$100.
Schwartz, L. & N. Mamorosh, 431 Broome St.; M. Vogel. \$400.
Wundrack, H. & B., 2426 8th Ave.; M. Grampp. \$800.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Linkoff, H. J., 520 3d Ave.; L. Klein. \$1,500.
Rabinowitz, Sol., 222 E. 102d St.; L. Levine. \$200.
Schindel, M., 183 Prince St.; Reichenberg Co. \$1,635.
Silverman, N. & M. J. Panzak, 116 Fulton St.; Codington Co. \$1,000.
Shandler, I., 54 Great Jones St.; J. Cantor. \$250.
Wald & Zeiger (Inc.), 273 Lenox Ave.; L. Zeiger. \$500.
Warschavsky, Jos., 200 E. 7th St.; M. Platkin & Klein. \$190.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Aiello, Giovannina, 987 3d Ave.; Pasquale & Vittonia Celestino. \$175.
Buzetta Antonio, 357 St. Marks Ave.; Salvatore Chucco. \$200.
Semperpos, Jas., 5 and 7 Jefferson Ave.; Levin Bros. \$275.
Ulrich, Robinson, Reid Ave. and Hancock St.; Edwin & Son. \$72.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Brancaccio, Giovannina, 759 Liberty Ave.; Gerardo Bellarmino. \$120.
Boch, Adolf, 28 Ditmars St.; Louis Weber. \$600.
Celestino, Pasq. and wife, 937 3d Ave.; Giovannina Arello. \$275.
Lippman, Hyman, 145 Glenmore Ave.; Leah Jules. Nom.
Smith, Simon and wife, 215 Court St.; Wm. Lege and ano. \$325.
Schnapper, Hyman, 678 De Kalb Ave.; Fannie Schwartz. Nom.
Valentino, Pasquale, 2940 W. 15th St.; Raffaele & Antonio Cacace. \$495.

ICE-HANDLING MACHINERY SALES.

The Glasco Ice Company, of New York City, are making extensive repairs to their Hudson River ice houses, located at Glasco, N. Y. New elevating and conveying machinery with two special rope drives, furnished by Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y., are among the important changes.

Gifford-Wood Company, Chicago, has closed a contract with the East End Ice Company, Duluth, Minn., for a full equipment of ice-handling machinery, to be installed at their ice houses at New Duluth.

The Ernest S. Pratt Company, of Middleboro, Mass., has purchased a Gifford-Wood Company ice elevator, which is now being installed at their ice plant.

Gifford-Wood Company, Chicago, Ill., has sold S. E. Medbourn & Son, Culver, Ind., a full equipment of ice-handling machinery, consisting of an elevator conveyor, two worm gear apron hoists and ten gallery hoists.

FISH!

FISH!

FISH!

You will save money in buying your Fish **DIRECT** from the Wholesaler

B. F. PHILLIPS & CO.

7 "T" Wharf,
BOSTON, MASS.

Correspondence Solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed

OUR SPECIALTY

Rockport Steak Cod Shore Haddock

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

(Concluded from page 24.)

intended for storage and for supervisory inspection. The authorities have not gone very far with the idea of inspection on account of the expense entailed, because their idea was that physical examination of every package was involved.

Dr. Wiley, however, testified that he could cover the cold storage warehouses if he were given twenty-five more men for the entire country. The good would come from the knowledge that government inspectors were having a general supervision of the goods entering storage, and as foods that are in good condition when stored will remain wholesome for periods beyond that of commercial necessity, such a provision would cover the entire case.

The second reasonable item of regulation would be the application of a time limit only when it can be shown by scientific investigation that after a certain time certain goods become unwholesome. All reliable research work so far done disproves the necessity for any limit shorter than twelve months. Some kinds of foods, such as fruits and vegetables, give outward evidence of their condition the same as fresh goods, and, therefore, no time limit is necessary, for no one will purchase bad fruit, regardless of whether it has been in cold storage or not.

Other goods, when frozen, may be objectionable and give no outward evidence of inferiority which may be concealed by the freezing process. It is this latter class that requires a limit if any articles do, but it must be based on careful and thorough investigations. In all such cases of inferior foods being frozen and thus concealing their condition the trouble is not with the freezing process, but with their prior unfitness for storage.

Another reasonable proposition, as a matter of principle, is giving information to consumers as to the age of food products offered for sale. There is practical unanimity in the demand for such a provision in proposed cold storage laws. This point is largely the basis for the requirement of dating goods, and is similar to the desire for correct branding on all our foods and drugs. There are, however, many serious difficulties involved in actually conveying this information to the consumer in any complete and adequate way. No thorough method has been outlined in any of the laws or regulations that have been proposed or adopted. Among the obstacles may be mentioned the irregularity of quality in both stored and so-called fresh or unstored products, so that determination of the fact of storage, by examination alone, is impossible.

Lack of Uniformity in Laws.

Another difficulty is the lack of uniformity

between the laws of the several States and the fact that a national law could not follow goods to the consumer where the original packages in interstate commerce had been broken and the goods repacked. There could be no possible differentiation between cold stored goods coming from a State having no law and fresh goods arriving from any point whatever so that a provision for giving information would be ineffective in this case.

A further objection would be the enormous detective machinery which would be necessary to properly enforce this provision. The entire trade would have to be under surveillance from the time of receipt of goods in the State through all the processes of handling down to the retailer and consumer.

It is thought by our legislators that the mere dating of packages with time of receipt and delivery covers the entire situation, but it must not be forgotten by our reforming friends that dates do not convey accurate information, do not indicate quality and fail to give any idea of conditions prior to storage or subsequent thereto.

When we consider the statement which I think has been made by Dr. Pennington, that poultry deteriorates more in twenty-four hours at a room temperature of 70 degs. than it would in proper freezer temperature in twelve months, provided it is stored in fine condition, how futile seem all the efforts at regulation of cold storage products, when unstored goods are not covered. It is apparent, therefore, that the trouble with our perishable foods is the neglect of refrigeration and the exposure of these goods for even comparatively short periods of time to ordinary open conditions of temperature and humidity.

In the face of all the difficulties enumerated, which, of course, are not fully apparent to the legislators, it is probable that the principle of informing the consumer will be included in the program of legislation. While such a law would be of doubtful efficiency, for the reasons stated, and because of the cost of enforcement, it is possible that the very existence of such a statute would affect and control the law-abiding and the occasional detection of the violators would serve as a warning and bring the careless into line.

It must be admitted that, if it were possible to effectively convey this information to the consumer, cold storage products would be used at more reasonable prices, that consumption would be stimulated and much advantage would accrue to the handlers of the products because the people would become familiar with refrigerator goods, knowing that the process was necessary in giving them products out of the season, and ultimately it would disabuse their minds of the prejudice which now exists. We can also stand for the principle of publicity of holdings as a reasonable proposal.

This association has heretofore taken a broad and dignified position with regard to cold storage legislation, favoring all proper regulation in the interest of pure and wholesome food for the people. You have been constructive in your recommendations and have been willing to co-operate in every effort to secure the facts by competent and thorough scientific investigation. We have not hesitated to vigorously oppose the many unfair and spurious suggestions that have been made, and shall doubtless continue to fight such propositions to the end.

Principles of Regulation and Legislation.

As an organization we can only reaffirm the position taken last year and reiterate our hearty belief in the following principles of legislation and regulation:

1. Proper regulations regarding the preparation and handling of products prior to the storage of the goods and subsequent thereto, based on the experimentation of the Department of Agriculture.
2. Supervisory inspection of goods before the period of storage and of warehouses and goods during the storage period, if desired.
3. Publicity of holdings in public and private warehouses, showing the stocks on hand on the first of each month or quarter, and the periodic movement of the same to be tabulated by the proper authorities.
4. Impartation of information to the consumer concerning the history of food products offered for sale, if that can be practically and uniformly accomplished.
5. Inasmuch as scientific research work thus far done discloses no necessity for a time limit and because the condition of the products would be properly controlled if regulations for the preparation, handling and inspection of foods were adopted, no time limit would be necessary. If, however, the demand should be insistent for such a provision, it should be for not less than twelve months, with privilege of extension on certain products.

Your Correspondence Solicited by

SAM'L KRAUS & SON

316-318 So. Eutaw Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Brokers and Commission Merchants

in all kinds of

**PACKING HOUSE and
COTTON SEED PRODUCTS**

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.30@7.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.25@6.20
Oxen and stags.....	3.75@6.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.85@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@10.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.00
Live calves, barnyards.....	@ 8.50
Live calves, Southern and Western.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice.....	4.50@ 5.60
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 4.25
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 1.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6.80
Hogs, medium.....	6.75@ 6.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.00
Pigs.....	@ 6.80
Rough.....	5.75@ 6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	12 @ 12½
Choice native light.....	11½ @ 12
Native, common to fair.....	10½ @ 11½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	11½ @ 12½
Choice native light.....	11 @ 11½
Native, common to fair.....	10½ @ 11
Choice Western, heavy.....	9½ @ 10½
Choice Western, light.....	8½ @ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	9½ @ 9½
Common to fair heifers.....	8 @ 8½
Choice cows.....	@ 7½
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	6½ @ 7½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	16 @ 17	17 @ 18
No. 2 ribs.....	@ 14	14 @ 16
No. 3 ribs.....	@ 10	12 @ 14
No. 1 loins.....	@ 17	19 @ 20
No. 2 loins.....	@ 14	18 @ 19
No. 3 loins.....	@ 10	13 @ 14½
No. 1 rounds.....	@ 9	10 @ 10½
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 9	8½ @ 9½
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 7½	8 @ 9
No. 1 chucks.....	9 @ 9½	@ 10
No. 2 chucks.....	7½ @ 8	8 @ 9
No. 3 chucks.....	6 @ 6½	6 @ 8

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 16
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@ 15
Western calves, choice.....	@ 14
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 12
Western calves, common.....	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8½ @ 8½
Pigs.....	@ 9½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 10½
Lambs, good.....	@ 9½
Sheep, choice.....	@ 7½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 14
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 14
Smoked picnics, light.....	@ 10½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@ 10½
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 10

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 14½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 13½
Dried beef cuts.....	@ 18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 10½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 12½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 12
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 28
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 26
Shoulders, City.....	@ 10
Shoulders, Western.....	@ 9
Butts, regular.....	@ 11
Butts, boneless.....	@ 12
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 13
Fresh hams, Western.....	@ 12

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 110c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 75c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails.....	7 @ 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	12 @ 18c. a piece
Boils, beef.....	@ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @ 10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@ 12c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 9c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 60
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 40
Sheep, imp., Russian rings.....	—@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@ 25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbis., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ 70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbis. or tea.....	—@—
Beef rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	@ 22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 70
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 65
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 9
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 6½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	16½	18½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15	17
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	17	20
Allspice.....	6½	9
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	16	18
Mace.....	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½ @ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @ 5
Crystals.....	5½ @ 6½
Powdered.....	5½ @ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .23
No. 2 skins.....	@ .21
No. 3 skins.....	@ .18

Branded skins.....	@ .17
Ticky skins.....	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@ 2.60
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@ 2.35
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.35
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.10
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.55
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.55
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.30
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.45
Branded kips.....	@ 2.10
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.45
Ticky kips.....	@ 2.10
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.45

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Old Hens, avg. best.....	@ 18
Old Toms, avg. best.....	@ 18
Old Common.....	12 @ 15
Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 45-55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Western dry-pkd., bbis., iced, 4-4½ lbs. each.....	@ 13
Other Western, scalded, avg. best.....	@ 12

Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@ 10½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 4.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	@ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young toms, No. 1.....	@ 23
Young hens, No. 1.....	@ 21
Young, No. 2.....	@ 16
Old hens.....	@ 21
Old toms.....	@ 22
Texas, No. 1.....	@ 18

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, prime Western, via freight, per lb.....	@ 11½
Fowls, per lb., via express.....	@ 11½
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 7½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, per lb.....	@ 13
Geese, per lb.....	@ 13
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials.....	34½ @ 35
Creamery, Extras.....	@ 34
Process, Specials.....	25½ @ 26
Process, Extras.....	24½ @ 25

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	37 @ 39
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	34 @ 36
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	31 @ 33
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	28 @ 30
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	18½ @ 20
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2.....	18 @ 19
Fresh gathered, checks, prime.....	17 @ 17½
Refrigerators, special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid.....	@ 22
Refrigerator firsts, local storage, charges paid.....	21 @ 21½
Refrigerator firsts on dock.....	20 @ 21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @ 21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.50 @ 26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	20.00 @ 23.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.75 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	3.35 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory.....	2.40 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.17½ @ 3.20
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

